FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXXVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1852. [NO. 1836.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

$2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription or $3 00 after the year has expired.

For the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $4 50 if paid in advance; $4 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $5 00 after the year has expired.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

LUMBERTON, N. C., August 1, 1852.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SON:

GENTLEMEN: I notice an article in the [illegible] of the 31st ult., concerning the [illegible] Whig Ratification Meeting. [illegible] gentleman promised to "fill up [illegible] if open, in an imperfect manner" [illegible] done so.

Mr. French rose and requested the [illegible] for he said he would make no [illegible] to permit him to define his position [illegible] the Whigs of Robeson, which request was with the greatest reluctance [illegible] then only, for the reason that [illegible] thought that he might [illegible] it as a pretext for renouncing [illegible] of the Whig party, and instead of simply defining his position to the [illegible] of Robeson, he came out in a long, [illegible] and uncalled-for speech in opposition to the Candidate and [illegible] we were advocating. Now, I [illegible] the remarks of the gentleman, [illegible] formed any part of the meeting, [illegible] it was not through any inadvertency or forgetfulness of either of the [illegible] but was omitted intentionally [illegible] out of order and forming no part [illegible] Ratification meeting, and I feel myself [illegible] to affirm that the assertion of Mr. F. was called upon to address the meeting is without any foundation whatever, and the littleness of the attempt to misrepresent the proceedings of the meeting but declares the shallowness of the [illegible]

JUNIUS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A meeting of the Whigs of Moore [illegible] held in the Court House at Carthage, on Tuesday evening, the 27th ult., (County Court week,) for the purpose of appointing Delegates to a District Convention to be held at Albemarle, [illegible] as may be hereafter designated, of Counties composing this District, to select a Whig Candidate for Congress. On motion, Gen. W. D. Dowd was called to the Chair, and N. McCrummen appointed Secretary.

The meeting being organized, A. R. [illegible], Esq.—the candidate for the Senate [illegible] of Moore and Montgomery, [illegible] Esq., who addressed the meeting [illegible] reasonable length, in a clear, [illegible] and argumentative speech, triumphantly vindicating the glorious principles of the Whig party.

On motion of Mr. Kelly's speech, [illegible] H. Houghton, Esq. of Chatham, was [illegible] Esq., who made one of his best [illegible] which is enough to say to those [illegible] who had the pleasure of hearing [illegible] H. Houghton.

During the deliberations of the meeting [illegible] was addressed successively by M. [illegible] Esq. of Chatham, General [illegible] W. A. Huske, Esq. of Fayetteville, [illegible] of whom spoke well and elicited [illegible] repeated marks of approbation.

Nothing having been concluded, [illegible] Esq. offered the following [illegible] which were unanimously adopted:

1. That the Whigs of Moore do [illegible] approve the Platform of principles adopted by the Whig National Convention, that recently met in Baltimore, and will give to the nominees of said Convention, for President, and Vice President of the United States, their most hearty support.

2. That the Whigs of this County appoint Thos. S. Ashe, Esq. of this Whig Elector of this District, [illegible] to delegates to represent this County in Convention to be held at such [illegible] as may be hereafter agreed upon, to select a candidate for Elector in this District.

In accordance with the last resolution, the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the proposed Convention, viz: [illegible] McKenzie, Jesse Smitherman, B. [illegible] Dr. John A. Chalmers, Alex. Kelly, [illegible] Street, Col. W. Hayes, Thos. [illegible] John Dunlap and H. Leach.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the above delegation.

Resolved, That the N. Carolinian, and Fayetteville Observer, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting, and that the other Whig papers in the State copy.

On motion the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman and Secretary, the meeting adjourned.

W. D. DOWD, Chairman.

N. CRUMMEN, Sec'y.

Wm. C. Dawson.—We have the credit for saying that this gentleman will not abide by the decisions of the Whig Convention, as intimated in the Spartan Republican, but will go heartily for the nominees, Gen. Winfield Scott and Wm. A. Graham.—*Greensboro' Citizen, July* 24.

COTTON—ALREADY.—A bale of cotton was received at New Orleans on the 2d inst.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1852.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE LOCOFOCOS.—The North Carolinian, Wilmington Journal, and other Locofoco organs, have made great clamor because of the fact that the two New Hampshire papers, (originally Locofoco,) had, as a natural consequence, become abolition papers; and because the Whig papers copied from them and relied on their publications made six months ago, before Pierce was thought of for the Presidency, and consequently made without any reference to the Presidential election. We copied those statements, and relied on them, because they were made so long ago, because they had for six months stood uncontradicted before the public, because they were sworn to as true by the Minister of the Gospel who took down Pierce's language in writing on the spot, because Pierce, on other occasions, about which there is no doubt or dispute, delivered sentiments almost as objectionable, and because, in the admitted Locofoco account of his speech, as published at the time in the Union Democrat, a paper then and now altogether friendly to Pierce, he used language so objectionable to the South that neither the Washington Union nor any other Southern Locofoco paper has dared to publish it!

But, if these two Locofoco abolition papers, and the Rev. Mr. Foss, are not to be believed because they are abolitionists, notwithstanding what they affirm to was published six months ago, what shall we say of Messrs. Norris, Hibbard, and Peaslee, who come forward voluntarily to sustain Pierce, to deny things of which they knew nothing personally, and to certify to his soundness, and that of his New Hampshire backers, on this important question?

We refer our readers to the facts, as detailed in this paper, to show how Messrs. Norris, Hibbard and Peaslee voted, in 1847, in 1849, and in 1850. If the reader knows of any more thorough free soil, abolition, Wilmot proviso doctrines, than those for which these certifiers for Gen. Pierce voted, we would like to have them produced.

Further, the reader will see that the Locofoco party of New Hampshire, time and again, for several years past, has regularly adopted resolutions denouncing slavery, and advocating the Wilmot Proviso.

And yet further, it will be seen, that Gen. Franklin Pierce himself, in the New Hampshire Locofoco State Convention, was one of a committee which reported resolutions denouncing slavery as "A GREAT MORAL AND SOCIAL EVIL." And that Gen. Pierce made a speech in favor of the resolutions of the committee.

These are startling exposures. The Locofoco papers declare that Gen. Pierce and his party in New Hampshire are and have always been friends to the South, opposed to the abolitionists and free soilers. The facts show, that they either knew nothing about it, or have deliberately deceived their readers.

We call upon all to read the facts, and then say whether Franklin Pierce is a safe man for Southern people to put at the head of this Union. And further, whether their leaders in North Carolina, orators and presses, are true to the South in assuring their neighbors that they may confide their destinies to Pierce and his free soil Wilmot Provisoists in New Hampshire.

Mr. Fillmore has been broken down by Mr. Seward and his abolition followers.

Washington Union.

Was he? Who broke down Cass, and Buchanan, and Douglass, and the other candidates who had pledged themselves to the South, and put up Pierce, who refused so to pledge himself, and whose votes and speeches had been such that Martin Van Buren says in writing, that "if I live, he [Pierce,] shall have my vote."

DAVIDSON COUNTY.—A Whig Ratification Meeting was held at Rich Fork, Davidson, on the 24th ult. H. W. Brummell, Esq. presided, with Dr. Samuel Ledford and W. D. Wilson, Secretaries.

The meeting was addressed by Wm. K. Hoover, Jas. A. Long, Gen. Leach, John W. Thomas, and Dr. Charles L. Payne.—Resolutions were introduced by General Leach, warmly sustaining the Compromise measures, heartily ratifying the nominations of Gen. Scott, Wm. A. Graham, and John Kerr, and complimenting President Fillmore.

The following named gentlemen were appointed a vigilance committee: H. W. Brummell, J. W. Thomas, Haley Brown, Samuel Yokley, Dr. C. L. Payne, Col. A. Lindsay, Gen. Sam'l Gaither, Gray Wood, and Dr. B. L. Beall.

New Post Offices have been established in North Carolina, called,

Argyle, Cumberland, Duncan McLauchlin, P. M.

Boon's Station, Alamance, W. A. Holt, P. M.

Silver Run, Cumberland, John R. Murchison, P. M.

RENEGADES COMPARED TO HUNGRY HOGS.—We copy the following from the Washington Union, in which it is credited to the Richmond Enquirer:

"Brilliant and amiable men frequently grow up into political parties to which they have no natural affinity, and to whose principles the subsequent convictions of their minds are decidedly opposed. To such men a *faux pas* so perfect as this sectional nomination of General Scott is a great God-send. It enables them to relieve their necessities without defiling their consciences. The whig party of Virginia cabins, cribs, and confines a number of talented and educated young men, who have long deplored the mistake they made when they fastened their fortunes to the destinies of that imbecile and unpopular organization. Like disconsolate and despairing porkers confined in a pen of barren rails, they go round and round the sphere allotted to them, showing their long and lean noses through the bars, and regarding wistfully the green fields flowing with milk and honey, paved with loaves, and watered by rivers full of fishes. Events like the Texan annexation, the Mexican war, and the nomination of Scott, are like taking down a rail from the pen. Over they go with a triumphant squeal."

This is about the richest thing we have seen in a long time. Let no one suppose such hard things are said by Whigs. They come from the Richmond Enquirer and the Washington Union. We confess to a very poor opinion of men who change their politics for the sake of the loaves and fishes, who sell their souls, (what little they have of the article,) for preferment. But we have not been inclined to call them "porkers," who bolt only because of the loaves and fishes with which their heartless treachery is rewarded, by a party which thus abuses whilst it rewards them—a party which probably has as great a contempt for them as those whom they have abandoned.

We have respect for a man who changes his politics from conviction; but for such men as is described above—*Pough!*

THE WHIG CELEBRATION AT LUNDY'S LANE.—The Washington Union says this great gathering was "a flash in the pan," "a poor and ridiculous failure," "not even a respectable military hurrah," &c. &c.

The Buffalo Courier, a Locofoco paper printed about 20 miles from the spot, is obliged to admit that there were 12,000 to 15,000 persons present. And such an admission fairly justifies the belief that there were at least three times as many.

Indiana.—We notice that some of our exchanges abroad speak in glowing terms of the brightness of Scott's prospects in this State. In this they are right. Scott's prospects in this State *are* glowing—more glowing than those of any candidate who has heretofore run; and we speak in perfect sincerity when we assert that we believe that he will get a majority in this State of at least *three thousand* votes. The indications of this glorious result are every day becoming more and more apparent. We almost daily hear of good Democrats who assert that they *will not* vote for Pierce and King; and so it is in every part of the State; but the Whig press do not think it necessary to herald aloud each conversion to our glorious ticket.—*New Albany (Ind.) Tribune.*

HEAR A MEXICAN SOLDIER.

At the ratification meeting at Detroit, Mr. Bynner, who served in the Mexican war, being loudly called upon, came forward and addressed the meeting.

He said he had enlisted in the service of his country when a boy, that he was a Whig then, and had not changed his political opinions since. [Applause.] He had seen General Scott, and loved him as did every soldier who had ever served under him. [Great applause.] General Scott was a plain man, an honest man, and an independent man, a brave man; and while his name alone was sufficient to strike the enemies of his country with terror, his soldiers approached him familiarly; he loved them with all the tenderness of a parent, and they adored, reverenced and idolized him. [Tremendous applause.] With Scott for their leader, the Americans felt invincible; danger was forgotten; no foe could withstand the fury of their charge; they mocked at danger and laughed at death. [Deafening applause.] Mr. Rynner then gave a general description of the battles in the vicinity of the city of Mexico, together with many interesting facts connected with the history of the Conquering Chieftain during that momentous period. Speaking of the villainous and outrageous arrest of General Scott, he said, I was in the city of Puebla when the glorious old Chieftain was arrested. The news of the outrage spread like wildfire. Many of the soldiers would not believe the report. When convinced of its reality, the bosom of every American burned with grief, shame, and indignation. Grief, that their beloved Scott had been degraded—shame, that their Government had degraded itself, eternally disgraced itself in the eyes of the world, and indignation at the perpetrators of the foul deed. [Thunders of applause.] We determined to give him a triumphant reception; but learning our intentions, he entreated us, for his sake, to desist. When he arrived in the city, the soldiers stood pale and mute with very rage. He descended from his carriage in the midst, and drawing his towering form up to its full height, said "*Fellow-soldiers, I am a prisoner in the nation we conquered; I cannot accept a public demonstration.*" [The audience were silent for a few moments; every eye flashed with indignation; every hand was clenched; every lip was pale and compressed: suddenly a prolonged and deafening yell went up which shook the building to its very centre.]

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

CHAMPIONS OF THE SOUTH IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

MORE DISCLOSURES!

As soon as Gen. Pierce was nominated, the Democracy in this region announced with a great flourish, that *he* was not only as sound on slavery as they said, last fall, Gov. Joe was; but he came from a State where Southern Rights had always had the staunchest friends. While every body else North of Mason & Dixon's line were assailing our institutions—the New Hampshire Democracy, under the lead of the gallant Pierce, had always rushed to our defence!

New Hampshire occupies so remote a corner of the globe, and has so little intercourse with the rest of mankind, that no one was prepared to stamp this statement as false. But explorations have since been made; and to-day, we spread before our readers some of the results.—To-morrow we shall give more.

We invite the reader's most earnest attention to them. They prove, not on hearsay, or on the authority of the Abolitionists, but by the resolutions and votes of the Pierce party itself, that that party has been as constant and vehement advocates of Free Soilism as any party in the Union. Ohio has not surpassed the New Hampshire Democracy in the ardor and persistance of their denunciations of the institutions of the South, and of their support of the Wilmot Proviso and Free Soil every where. They were monstrous anxious for more territory—but slavery was to be excluded from it forever.

The Enquirer of yesterday, publishes an article, which says:

"*Never, perhaps, was any man, in any State, so much the embodiment of his party as Franklin Pierce.*"

We pray that that be remembered, while the reader wades through the rich developments which follow.

All these disclosures go to confirm the accuracy of the speech ascribed to Gen'l Pierce at New Boston. The sentiments uniformly avowed by the New Hampshire Democracy and by Gen. Pierce tally exactly with that speech.

Van Buren and Pierce understand one another. The promptness and earnestness with which Van endorsed Pierce's nomination made a great many people open their eyes. These revelations will explain to them the why and wherefore of this unwonted enthusiasm on the part of the candidate of the Ab'litionists in '48!

FROM THE REPUBLIC.

FRANKLIN PIERCE AND HIS FREE SOIL ALLIES.

In our issue of the 15th instant we copied two articles from the Independent Democrat, of Concord, New Hampshire, and the Manchester (N. H.) Democrat, in relation to Gen. Pierce's views on the question of slavery. These articles were published in Democratic newspapers before General Pierce was thought of as a candidate for the Presidency. They were not written with any design of injuring him. They were not contradicted by him at the time, though one of them was published in his own town. They were not contradicted by any friend of his, or by any editor friendly to him.

Certain gentlemen in Congress from New Hampshire have attempted to deny the truth of these publications. Their denial shows undeniably that the surprise in the ranks of the Southern Democracy has alarmed General Pierce's friends. Like Martin Van Buren, he is recommended as a Northern man with Southern principles.

General Pierce's home-made speeches are relied upon to secure for him the support of Democratic Free Soilers. The Van Burens, Preston Kings, Rantouls, Clevelands, and Halletts, are all wishing to abolish slavery wherever it exists in God's heritage, and all are earnest friends of Pierce.

Mr. Pierce was willing to approve the Compromise measures because the North had got the "kernel and the South the shell?" He had "revolting feelings at the giving up of a slave." Can we wonder that he has the cordial support of Martin Van Buren, Rantoul, Hallett, Cleveland, and Preston King?

Of course the publication of these facts, with their collateral evidences, greatly disturbed the Secessionists who had nominated Pierce, and it became necessary to present a contradiction, in one form or another. How was this done? By a publication in a late number of the "Union," under the names of Moses Norris, Harry Hibbard, and C. H. Peaslee. Now, Mr. Norris is a Senator from New Hampshire, and Messrs. Hibbard and Peaslee are members of the House of Representatives.—These gentlemen did not hear General Pierce's speech; they content themselves with saying that the New Hampshire papers that publish the speech are "Abolition prints." In reality, however, this makes the testimony stronger, for surely an "Abolition print" would not, to injure Pierce, publish that he denounced the Fugitive law, and said he "loathed" it. This was calculated to benefit him among the Abolition Democrats in New Hampshire. The substance of what the members of Congress, with Mr. Ayer and Mr. Campbell, state is, that the report of General Pierce's speech in the Democrat and Independent Democrat is untrue, and that these papers are "Abolition journals."

Now let us try Gen. Pierce's friends by the same rule that they would apply to others. In 1848 it was expedient, for such politicians as Messrs. Pierce, Norris, Hibbard, and Peaslee, to secure Abolition votes in New Hampshire. From a file of the New Hampshire Patriot—not called an "Abolition journal" by these gentlemen—it appears that in 1847, the Legislature of New Hampshire passed a series of resolutions on the subject of slavery. These were presented to the Senate of the United States, and included the following:

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Resolved, &c., That we regard the institution of slavery as a moral, social, and political evil; and, as such, we deeply regret its existence, and are willing to concur in all reasonable and constitutional measures that may tend towards its removal: but we are unalterably opposed to all movements having for their avowed object, or probable effect, the dissolution of our National Union, or the violation of our National Constitution—a Constitution and Union which *must be preserved*, and which can be preserved only by a strict adherence to the solemn compromises which lie at its foundation.

Resolved, That in all territory which shall hereafter be added to or acquired by the United States, where slavery does not exist at the time of such addition or acquirement, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, whereof the party has been duly convicted, ought ever to exist, but the same should ever remain free; and we are opposed to the extension of slavery over any such territory; and that we also approve the vote of our Senators and Representatives in Congress in favor of the Wilmot Proviso.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, by all expedient and constitutional means and measures, to sustain the principles herein above set forth.

[Signed by Moses Norris, Jr., Speaker of the House of Representatives; Harry Hibbard, President of the Senate; and approved by the Governor, June 30, 1847.]

Now if abolition journals are not worthy of belief, what shall be said of Messrs. Norris and Hibbard, members of Congress, who supported the above resolutions at a time when some of the Southern States threatened to secede from the Union if the Wilmot proviso were adopted?

In the New Hampshire *Patriot*, the organ of Pierce, Norris, Hibbard, and Peaslee—the organ of the Wilmot Proviso Democratic friends of the South—the names of those Democrats who voted for these resolutions are published. The New Hampshire *Patriot* says, "every man elected as a Democrat voted in favor of them;" and among the names of those who thus voted are Ayer and Campbell. Will the Wilmot Proviso Democrats, Messrs. Norris, Hibbard, and Peaslee—the men who advocate all constitutional means which may tend towards the removal of slavery—inform us if these are the same Mr. Ayer and Campbell who deny the correctness of the report of General Pierce's speech?

Let us examine the course pursued by the defenders of Gen. Pierce in the House of Representatives, as it appears in the Journals of that body. We begin with the 1st Session 31st Congress, page 210:

DECEMBER 31, 1849.—Mr. Root offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Territories be instructed to report to the House, with as little delay as practicable, a Bill or bills providing a territorial government or governments for all that part of the territory ceded to the United States by Mexico by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo lying eastward of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and prohibiting slavery therein."

Mr. Alexander H. Stephens moved that the resolution be laid upon the table.

Decided in the negative—yeas 85, nays 101.

Among the nays are C. F. Cleveland, J. R. Giddings, Harry Hibbard, of New Hampshire, Preston King, Chas. H. Peaslee, of New Hampshire, J. M. Root, and David Wilmot.

On February 4, 1850, (page 452,) Mr. Root modified his resolution, by striking out "Sierra Nevada mountains," and inserting the word "California;" whereupon Mr. Venable moved that the resolution be laid on the table. Among the nays are C. F. Cleveland, J. R. Giddings, Harry Hibbard, C. H. Peaslee, and J. M. Root.

FEBRUARY 4, 1850, (page 454.)—Mr. Giddings offered the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That we hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with the certain inalienable right of life and liberty; and that governments are constituted for the purpose of maintaining those rights.

"Resolved, That in constituting governments in any territory of the United States, it is the duty of Congress to secure all the people thereof, of whatsoever complexion, in the enjoyment of the rights aforesaid."

Mr. Haralson, of Georgia, moved that the said resolutions be laid upon the table—yeas 103, nays 90.

Among the nays are C. F. Cleveland, J. R. Giddings, Charles H. Peaslee, of New Hampshire, J. M. Root, and David Wilmot.

In justice to Mr. Pierce we quote a passage from one of his Congressional speeches upon this question as it is reported in the Appendix to the *Congressional Globe*, 25th Congress, 2d Session, page 54:

"*I have no hesitation in saying that I co-sider slavery a social and political evil, and most sincerely wish that it had no existence upon the face of the earth;* but it is perfectly immaterial how it may be regarded either by you or myself; it is not for us to sit in judgment, and determine whether the rights secured to the different States by the Constitution are blessings or otherwise; it is sufficient for the argument that they are rights which the inhabitants do not choose to relinquish."

It will be seen that, like others of his party from New Hampshire, Mr. Pierce has, as Rantoul said of Hallett, "two systems." In New Hampshire he is "loathing" slavery; in Washington city his views are more moderate.

We now turn to the home action of Mr. Pierce's political friends, and especially of those who have voluntarily assumed the responsibility of sponsors of Mr. Pierce's political faith. We think it can be made evident that the gentlemen who have gallantly rushed to Mr. Pierce's rescue themselves stand in urgent need of defence—and that the whole Democratic party of the Granite State are very unfit subjects for Southern embraces.

The Democratic State Convention was held at Concord on the 11th of June, 1846. Gen. Pierce was one of the committee on resolutions, and that body reported the following, among others which were unanimously adopted, after a speech in their favor by Gen. Pierce:

"Resolved, That we reaffirm the sentiments and opinions of the Democratic party and Democratic statesmen of the North, entertained from 1776 to the present day, in relation to slavery; that we deplore its existence, and regard it as a great moral and social evil: but, with this conviction, we do not deem ourselves more wise than Washington, Franklin, and their associates, and that patriotism, common honesty, and religious principle, alike bind us to a sacred observance of the compact made by those men."

The Democratic State Convention, held October 15, 1846, reaffirmed the same resolutions.

In 1847 the Legislature of New Hampshire, in both branches of which the Democrats had a decided majority, passed the resolutions which were published in the Republic on the 23d inst., declaring among other things, that—

"We regard the institution of slavery as a moral, social and political evil, and as such we deeply regret its existence, and are willing to concur in all reasonable and constitutional measures that may tend towards its removal."

A Democratic State Convention was held at Concord, October 28, 1847, of which Hon. Moses Norris, jr., (now a Senator) was President, and Gen. C. H. Peaslee (now a Representative in Congress) was one of the Committee on Resolutions. The committee reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

"We declare it our solemn conviction, as the Democratic party have heretofore done, that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude should hereafter exist in any territory which may be acquired or annexed to the United States, and that we approve the votes of our delegation in Congress in favor of the Wilmot proviso."

At the second session of the New Hampshire Legislature in 1848—being still strongly Democratic in both branches—sundry resolutions were passed on the subject of slavery. One series, declaring the importance of preserving the territories free from slavery, was passed and approved December 29, 1848. On the next day, December 30th, on motion of J. L. Hadley, since Democratic Secretary of State, a resolution passed both branches, and was approved, declaring that—

"We cordially approve of the vote of our Representatives in Congress, at the present session thereof, upon the subject of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and request their concurrence in all such just and constitutional legislation as may be necessary to prevent all traffic in slaves therein."

Five days afterwards, namely, on January 4, 1849, a further declaration on the subject of slavery, contained in a new series of resolutions, was drawn up and introduced, (see New Hampshire *Patriot*, January 11, 1849,) by the Hon. Harry Hibbard, then President of New Hampshire Senate, now a representative in Congress. The adoption of the resolutions was moved by Mr. Hibbard, then a candidate for Congress, who left the chair for that purpose; they were voted for by all the Democratic Senators, and were adopted. They were in the following language:

"Resolved &c., That we are in favor of the passage of a law by Congress forever prohibiting slavery in New Mexico and California, and in all other territories now acquired, or hereafter to be acquired, by the United States, in which slavery does not exist at the time of such acquisition.

"Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to urge the passage of such a law in relation to New Mexico and California; and we approve, as we have always heretofore done, of all their votes already given in favor of such a law, or in favor of the principle of the same."

On the 28th of December, 1848, a Democratic Convention for the nomination of a member of Congress for the second Congressional district was held at Meredith Bridge, at which General Charles H. Peaslee was put in nomination. That Convention adopted the following resolution unanimously:

"Resolved, That they (the Democracy of this district) will never approve nor cease to oppose, by all proper and constitutional means, the extension of slavery to free Territories; that California and New Mexico being now legally free from slavery, it is the duty of our Government to allow, or cause it to continue so, as long and so far as it has any control over the matter, and our Representative in Congress is hereby requested to use his influence and exertions for the attainment of that object."

The Legislature of 1849 was also decidedly Democratic in both branches. A select committee was appointed in the House of Representatives, to whom were referred the report and resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia, and also certain resolutions of the Legislature of Missouri on the subject of fugitive slaves; together with a new law on that subject then pending before Congress. The committee made a report and recommended resolutions, both of which were adopted by the Legislature, approved by the Governor, and copies of the same sent to every State in the Union.

In regard to the new Fugitive Slave law, mentioned in the report from Virginia, the committee say: "The new legal remedy asked for by the report under consideration is, indeed, remarkable."—The committee then go on to state the specific demands in this "new legal remedy," and sum them up by saying that they

"Are claims so extraordinary—*so insulting to the free States*—that they cannot have been advanced with any expectation of their meeting with the sanction of any State where a regard to the interests of slavery has not become paramount to every proper appreciation of State rights and of the rights and security of freemen."

The committee conclude the report by recommending a series of resolutions, from which we select two:

"Resolved, That opposed to every form of oppression, the people of New Hampshire have ever viewed with deep regret the existence of slavery in this Union; that while they have steadfastly supported all sections in their constitutional rights, they have not only lamented its existence *as a great social evil*, but regarded it as fraught with danger to the peace and welfare of the nation.

"Resolved, That in our opinion Congress has the constitutional power to abolish the slave trade and slavery in the District of Columbia, and that our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to take all constitutional measures to accomplish these objects."

The report and resolutions were adopted and approved by the Governor.

We are not aware that the Democracy made any declaration in the Legislature of 1850 on the subject of slavery, but in an authoritative record of their State Convention, held on the 24th of October, 1850, at which the editor of the New Hampshire *Patriot* says, "the utmost harmony and enthusiasm prevailed," we find the following as a part of one of the resolutions adopted:

"Resolved, That the holding of human beings in a state of bondage is a curse to any country; *that we are opposed to slavery*, black or white, in all its forms, and under whatever circumstances."

Leaving the more authentic source of New Hampshire Democratic profession *at home*, in resolutions adopted by their Legislature, with the approval of their Governors and of their State Conventions, let us turn for a moment to the sentiments promulgated by the New Hampshire *Patriot*, the general organ of the New Hampshire Democracy, and the particular organ of General Pierce.

The *Patriot* of the 16th of May, 1850, contains an editorial, making grievous complaints against the *Independent Democrat*, which the editor of the *Patriot* sets forth as follows, showing his views in regard to the Compromise measures:

"The last number of the *Independent Democrat* was unusually prolific in deliberate and malignant falsehoods. They are too numerous to mention, and too palpable and barefaced to need refutation. For instance, it says that the *Patriot* is at last out in full blast for Foote's Compromise," and that the *Patriot* of May 2d contained four articles in avowed advocacy of forming territorial governments without the proviso. Every reader of the *Patriot* will set these two assertions down as totally false in every particular. INSTEAD OF HAVING FAVORED THE COMPROMISE PLAN, WHICH IT NAMES, WE HAVE PUBLISHED MORE AGAINST IT THAN THAT PAPER HAS: and instead of that number of the *Patriot* containing four articles in avowed advocacy of territorial governments with or the proviso, it did not contain one."

In a leader in the same number of the *Patriot* the editor says that he does "not approve of this manner of settling the matter;" that the people of the State "desire to have slavery excluded from the Territories by positive enactment;" and that they go for this and so do their members of Congress.

The *Patriot* of Aug. 22, 1850, after the series of measures now known as "the Compromise" had passed the Senate, but before the House had acted on them, used this language:

"The Compromise Bill, as it was introduced, was far better than these same measures, as they stood in that bill, were less objectionable than they now are, inasmuch as a large extent of Territory is given to Texas to become slave territory, which the compromise gave to New Mexico to become free territory."

In the *Patriot* of May 23, 1850, an article is quoted from the Haverhill *Republican*, the Democratic organ in the fourth Congressional district of New Hampshire, defending Mr. Hibbard against a suspicion that he would "cave in" on the Wilmot proviso. The writer of the article, after expressing unshaken confidence in Mr. H., says,

"Mr. Hibbard, unless he wishes to misrepresent his district, will carry out his own views and those of his constituents, by *giving the Wilmot Proviso a hearty support*, whenever he had it in his power."

The editor of the *Patriot*, in his comments upon the article, say:

"We have no doubt that it speaks the sentiments of the great mass of the people of this State, and *points out correctly the course which our Democratic members will take*."

Having thus brought together a multitude of evidences calculated to throw light on a subject which the Democratic organs are laboring to falsify, we are content for the present to leave the reader to decide whether it is preposterous, impossible, or even unlikely that General Pierce, in his attempt in January last to retain his influence with the Atwood wing of his party, should have made remarks quite as anti-slavery in their tenor as those which are attributed to him in Mr. Goodale's and Mr. Fogg's papers.

Hon. James E. Belser, for many years a leading Alabama Democrat, and a member of Congress from the Montgomery District, has announced his determination to support Scott and Graham. At a recent ratification in Montgomery, his remarks were reported as follows:

Mr. Belser, on being loudly called for, remarked that it was not his desire or intention to make a speech, but that he was one who was not afraid to declare at all times his opinions, nor was he affected with the slanderous misrepresentations in reference to Gen. Scott—that he had carefully examined for himself the character and acts of Gen. Scott throughout his whole career, and that he was free to declare that there was no citizen of the whole country who could show so clean a bill, so perfect and untarnished a record, or any one who was more worthy to receive the highest honors his country could bestow, etc. The remarks of Mr. Belser, though brief were highly animated and eloquent, and were received with unanimous and continued cheering.

It is said that ex-Secretary Graham has sold his dwelling in Washington, to Senator Fish for $12,000, being $6,000 more than he gave for it.

1900 bales of cotton were burnt in a ship at New Orleans on Monday last.

MARRIED,

On Thursday, the 29th ult., by the Rev. Elias Davis, Rev. SAMUEL W. BAXLEY to Miss MARTHA ANN BAXLEY, all of Robeson.

At Kenansville, Duplin county, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Deane, Dr. A. D. MOORE to Miss MARTHA SULLIVAN.

DIED,

At Little Rockfish, in this county, on the 27th ult., Miss MARY ANN MONROE, aged about 28 years, eldest daughter of Jno. and Margaret Monroe.

In Charlotte, on the 21st ultimo, PHILO P. HENDERSON, Esq., in the 27th year of his age, leaving a father, mother, and numerous relatives and friends to mourn his untimely death.

At Floral College, N. C., on the 3d instant, MARIA HENRIETTA, youngest daughter of Mr. Peter and Mrs. Maria McEachin, aged one year, ten months, and twenty-five days.

"God moves in a mysterious way,
His wonders to perform."

This sweet little flower had only opened, when the touch of death's icy hand caused it to wither and perish, and with it the fond hopes of doating parents. But,

"These ashes poor, this little dust,
Our Father's care shall keep,
Till the last angel rise and break
The long and dreary Sleep." [Com.

At the Red Sulphur Springs, Virginia, on the 24th ult., in the 25th year of her age, Mrs. MARY S., wife of Mr. Donald McRae, and daughter of Mr. T. Savage, of Wilmington.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE CHIVALRY.

The following article is copied from the "New Hampshire Patriot"—the organ of the Concord Junto—of which Mr. Franklin Pierce is the chief.

We have pondered over this elaborate production,—we have considered it in the general and in the detail, and we do not think we can be far wrong in giving it as the conviction of the maturest deliberation, that it will *sweeten* the Virginia Democracy for many a day to come. They have been in profound ignorance respecting their dearly beloved allies of New Hampshire. In fact, they have been under the grossest delusion concerning them. They have been told that they were the most furious champions of slavery to be found within the Union. This article removes all that misconception, and exhibits to their astonished gaze their boasted allies in the character of their worst enemies. It moreover unfolds the deliberate system of fraud, by which it is attempted to foist upon them another "Northern man with Southern feelings."

The article was obviously written with great care, and its avowed object was to vindicate the New Hampshire Democracy from the "base, deliberate and unmitigated calumny," of being opposed to Free Soilism, or having the slightest tolerance for slavery. We think the writer has executed his work thoroughly—and has established beyond the power of refutation, that the Pierce Democracy, of which he is the champion, are thorough-going Wilmot Provisoists and abhorrers of slavery. To establish his position, the editor of the Patriot gives the resolutions of some *sixteen* State and District Conventions—all denouncing slavery and upholding Free Soil. One goes so far as to assert that *"the institution of slavery is repugnant to Democratic principles"*—and this is paraded by General Pierce's organ as proof, and very conclusive proof it is, of the anti-slavery sentiments of the New Hampshire Democracy.

We can well imagine the indignation of the Virginia Democracy when they read this production: and bear in mind what the Enquirer published Wednesday: *"Never, perhaps, was any man, in any State, so much the embodiment of his party as Frank Pierce."* This unfortunate truth, so inopportunely uttered, brings the responsibility of the anti-slavery and Wilmot Provisoism of his party to bear directly upon him. There is no escape. *He is the embodiment of his party.* He could defeat Hale, and throw Atwood overboard, without the slightest difficulty. He was the chief of the Concord Junto—and was omnipotent with the Democracy. And that Democracy, as the Patriot conclusively demonstrates, abhors slavery—would abolish it in the District of Columbia, and wherever else Congress could reach it;—would prohibit its introduction *forever* into any territory of the United States; would admit no new Slave State into the Union;—and to cover the whole ground, solemnly resolves that *"the institution of slavery is repugnant to Democratic principles!"*—Of this party, Gen. Pierce is the *avowed embodiment!* Is it wonderful that the slaveholders of Virginia, when they come to know these things, and understand that this is the sort of *champion of the South* that the Demagogues are trying to palm off upon them, should boil over with indignation?

It will be seen that Gen. Pierce's organ (the Patriot) repels with the indignant tone of injured innocence, the imputation that the Democracy are not true to the North on all slavery issues. *"Democratic scoundrelism,"*—"base, deliberate, unmitigated fraud," are some of the savory phrases which are applied to the New Hampshire opposition. These are not such phrases as we would commend to our readers for imitation; but they serve to show the earnestness and indignation of the Pierce Democracy in repudiating imputations upon their Abolitionism.

Read!

We make the following extracts from the New Hampshire Patriot (Democratic Hunker) Extra, issued in Feb'y 1848:

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The Course of the two Parties in relation to it.

There is no subject upon which more gross fraud, more base deception, more palpable, deliberate and persevering falsehood has been practised, by the federal abolition organs and demagogues of this State, than that of *slavery* and the position of the Democratic party in relation to it. Every act of the Democrats upon this question is basely misrepresented and deliberately perverted; and all the arts of fraud, falsehood and forgery, are resorted to, to deceive the people upon this subject. The desperation manifested in this work plainly shows that it is only by such means that they have any hope of success. While every man of their party present in the last Legislature *voted* AGAINST THE WILMOT PROVISO—while every one of them *voted against* a resolution declaring that "WE ARE OPPOSED TO THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY" OVER FREE TERRITORY—while every one of them *voted against* a resolution declaring that *"we approve* of the vote of our Senators and Representatives in favor of the Wilmot Proviso"—while these votes are on record, and while these resolutions were voted for and passed by the Democrats in that Legislature against the unparalleled exertions of the federal and abolition members to defeat them; in the face and eyes of all this, the federal and abolition leaders and organs have the brazen impudence, the base and open depravity, to represent the Democracy of this State as hostile to the Wilmot proviso, and false to their professions upon this subject! We propose to give certain facts to show the baseness, the downright scoundrelism of these fellows in this matter—for which we ask the candid attention of the reader.

CHAPTER I.

Legislative Resolutions.

In the last Legislature the Democrats proposed a series of resolutions upon the subject of slavery, which came up for consideration in the House on the 22d day of June 1847, and were adopted—*every man elected as a Democrat voting in favor of them, and nearly all the Federalists present voting against them.* These resolutions are as follows:

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Resolved, &c., That we regard the institution of slavery as a moral, social, and political evil; and, as such, we deeply regret its existence, and are willing to concur in all reasonable and constitutional measures that may tend towards its removal: but we are unalterably opposed to all movements having for their avowed object, or probable effect, the dissolution of our National Union, or the violation of our National Constitution—a Constitution and Union which *must be preserved*, and which can be preserved only by a strict adherence to the solemn compromises which lie at its foundation.

Resolved, That the policy to be pursued in reference to slavery as now existing, is left by the Constitution with the States within which it exists, and that it is only as citizens of such States that individuals or bodies of men can efficiently or legitimately control that policy, and that it is no part of the duty of our State government to legislate upon the subject of slavery within such States.

Resolved, That attempts at unauthorized interference, unfriendly attacks, and angry external agitations, by exciting the prejudices of the slaveholding Union, tend rather to fasten than to loose the bonds of the enslaved.

Resolved, That in all territory which shall hereafter be added to or acquired by the United States, where slavery does not exist at the time of such addition or acquirement, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, whereof the party has been duly convicted, ought ever to exist, but the same should ever remain free; and we are opposed to the extension of slavery over any such territory; and that we also approve the vote of our Senators and Representatives in Congress in favor of the Wilmot Proviso.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, by all expedient and constitutional means and measures, to sustain the principles herein above set forth.

[Signed by Moses Norris, Jr., Speaker of the House of Representatives; Harry Hibbard, President of the Senate; and approved by the Governor, June 30, 1847.]

Now what are the substantial propositions contained in the above resolutions—propositions VOTED FOR BY THE DEMOCRATS, and VOTED AGAINST BY THE FEDERAL ABOLITION MEMBERS. They are as follows:

1st. "WE REGARD THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY AS A MORAL, SOCIAL, AND POLITICAL EVIL." Every Democrat in the House voted IN FAVOR of that important principle; while ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN FEDERAL ALLIES VOTED AGAINST IT, AND OTHERS DODGED IT!

2. "WE DEEPLY REGRET ITS EXISTENCE." Every Democrat made this declaration upon his official oath; while the same federal allies VOTED AGAINST IT—thus in effect declaring that they DO NOT REGRET THE EXISTENCE OF SLAVERY! And in so declaring we believe most of them uttered their true sentiments; for were it not for this slavery question, they would be without a particle of available political capital.

3. WE "ARE WILLING TO CONCUR IN ALL REASONABLE AND CONSTITUTIONAL MEASURES THAT MAY TEND TOWARD ITS REMOVAL." The Democrats of the House voted in a body for this proposition; and the same federal allies VOTED AGAINST IT—thus solemnly declaring that they are NOT "willing to concur in all reasonable and constitutional measures" FOR THE REMOVAL OF SLAVERY! They thus declare, upon their official oaths, THAT THEY DO NOT DESIRE THE REMOVAL OF SLAVERY.

4th. WE ARE OPPOSED TO "THE DISSOLUTION OF OUR NATIONAL UNION AND THE VIOLATION OF OUR NATIONAL CONSTITUTION." For this declaration the Democrats all voted; while the same federal allies VOTED AGAINST IT. And well they might, for some of their leading men have declared themselves *in favor of* A DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION, and many of their measures are in direct violation of the Constitution—a Constitution on which one wing of their army declares to be *"a covenant with death and an agreement with hell."* The same wing of their army declares that the course to the attainment of their object lies "OVER THE RUINS OF THE AMERICAN CHURCH AND THE AMERICAN UNION." It was perfectly consistent, therefore, for the federal allies to record their vote *in favor of* THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

These are the important propositions contained in the first resolution, and the federal allies VOTED AGAINST THEM, and did all in their power to defeat them!—Passing by the second and third resolutions, we come to the fourth; which contains the WILMOT PROVISO ITSELF. Now let us look at the propositions herein contained, against which the federal allies voted in a body.

1st. It declares that "NEITHER SLAVERY NOR INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE" "OUGHT EVER TO EXIST" in any free territory which we may acquire, "BUT THE SAME SHOULD EVER REMAIN FREE."—Here is the very principle of the Wilmot proviso, and for this the whole body of the Democrats voted. BUT THE FEDERAL ALLIES VOTED AGAINST IT—they thus DELIBERATELY VOTED AGAINST THE WILMOT PROVISO!

2d. This resolution next declares—"WE ARE OPPOSED TO THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY OVER ANY SUCH TERRITORY." This is the doctrine of the Democratic party, and for this every Democrat voted; while the FEDERALISTS VOTED AGAINST IT. They thus in effect, declared, that they ARE NOT OPPOSED TO THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY OVER FREE TERRITORY—THEY THUS VOTED DIRECTLY AGAINST THE GREAT PRINCIPLE AND THE VERY SUBSTANCE OF THE WILMOT PROVISO!

3d. This resolution declares—"We also approve the vote of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, in favor of the Wilmot proviso." Here was a declaration in which it was thought all would agree. All parties had professed to be in favor of the proviso; all had professed to approve of the votes of our members of Congress in favor of it. But it seems that the federal allies in this, as in most of their professions, were insincere, false, hypocritical and hollow-hearted. For when they were called upon to record the evidence of their sincerity, in the form of votes given upon their official oaths, they showed their base and contemptible hypocrisy; they refused thus to declare their approval of these votes! They deliberately VOTED AGAINST IT! They thus not only simply refused to sanction and approve votes in favor of the proviso, but their votes against such approval amount to a vote of censure upon our members of Congress for voting in favor of the Wilmot proviso!

SUCH IS THE FRIENDSHIP OF THE ALLIES FOR THE WILMOT PROVISO!

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CHAPTER III.

Democratic Conventions.

Political parties are to be judged by the acts and declarations of their acknowledged organs, leaders and representatives. The votes of members of the Legislature, the speeches of leading men, the declarations of leading organs, and, more than all, the resolutions of the conventions of a party, are to be taken as true exponents of the principles of that party. To collect together and spread before the people all that might be given of these evidences of the position of the Democratic party upon the slavery question, would take more time and space than we can now devote to it; nor is it necessary. The latter alone are sufficient to show the true position and sentiments of the Democracy in relation to this subject. We will therefore give the resolutions of the several Democratic Conventions of this year, upon this question, and we ask for them a candid perusal and careful consideration. Let the reader at the same time bear in mind that the Democracy are accused of hostility to the Wilmot Proviso, and of being false to their professions in regard to slavery.

The Democratic State Convention, held in November last, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, "That among the doctrines of the Democratic party, the most important is, an abiding adherence to the Compromises of the Constitution, as the anchor of safety to the Union itself—while at the same time none are more opposed than ourselves to the continuance or wider extension of slavery; and that we will oppose so great an evil to the progress of civilization and humanity whenever a proper occasion shall arrive, and by every measure consistent with the Constitution and its compromises, and we deem the imputation of our opponents on that subject too false to be worthy of regard, too frivolous to be worthy of answer, too inconsistent, coming as they do from men who oppose the concession of an hour's respite from labor to our own white laborers of the North, to rise to a point where they may be reached by any other sentiment than contempt. FOR WE DECLARE IT OUR SOLEMN CONVICTION, AS THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY HERETOFORE HAVE DONE, that NEITHER SLAVERY NOR INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE SHOULD HEREAFTER EXIST IN ANY TERRITORY *which may be acquired by or annexed to the United States; and that we approve of the votes of our delegates in Congress in favor of the Wilmot Proviso.*"

The Rockingham Councillor District Convention adopted the following:

"Resolved, That we approve of the votes of our delegates in the last Congress on the Wilmot proviso, and we affirm the resolutions of our last State Convention on this subject."

The Hillsborough Councillor District Convention adopted the following:

"Resolved, That we approve of the votes of our delegates in the 29th Congress in relation to the Wilmot proviso, of our Legislature of last June, as embodying our opinions upon this subject."

The Grafton and Coos Councillor District Convention adopted the following:

Resolved, That we are decidedly in favor of territorial indemnity to the full extent of our claims against Mexico, and of an adequate guaranty against all further outrages as proposed in the late able and unanswerable message of our patriotic President; that WE ARE OPPOSED TO THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY OVER ANY TERRITORY NOW ACQUIRED, OR TO BE ACQUIRED IN MEXICO—and fully approve of the Wilmot proviso, and the votes of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and the resolution of our late Democratic State Convention in favor of the same."

The Democratic Convention in Senatorial District No. 1, adopted the following:

"Resolved, That we view slavery to be an evil, and could wish that not a chain man inhabited the earth—that ALL were FREE. But over the institutions of our neighboring States we have only the control and influence that they have over us, and the Compromises of the Constitution must be held sacred—strictly construed."

The Democratic Convention in District No. 2 adopted the following:

"Resolved, THAT WE APPROVE OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE WILMOT PROVISO, and regard slavery as a great moral evil. As such, we will use all honorable means consistent with the Constitution and its compromises to forward its extinction, &c."

The Democratic Convention in District No. 3 adopted the resolutions of the State Convention, given above.

The Democratic Convention in District No. 8 adopted the following:

"Resolved, That slavery is a great moral, social, and political evil; and that the Democratic doctrine is, to resist, by all proper and constitutional measures, ITS FURTHER EXTENSION."

The Democratic Convention in District No. 9 adopted the following:

"Resolved, THAT THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY IS REPUGNANT TO DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES; that we most sincerely and deeply lament the existence of that institution in our Republic; and while we so much deplore its existence, we regard the course of the Abolitionists as impolitic, unwise, insincere and calculated both to perpetuate its existence and to increase the misery of those in bondage. We also regard the pretentions of the Whig party upon this subject as a mere political manœuvre, &c."

The Democratic Convention in District No. 10 adopted the following:

"Resolved, That we regard slavery as a great moral, social and political evil, and we look forward with a patriot's hope to the day when the dark blot shall be wiped from our national escutcheon, and in the meantime we will use all constitutional and expedient means to promote the great object."

The Democratic Convention in District No. 12 adopted the following:

"Resolved, That, in the opinion of this convention any territory that may hereafter be annexed to this country ought to be free; and that WE APPROVE OF THE WILMOT PROVISO, and of the support heretofore given to it by our Senators and Representatives in Congress, by our State Legislature, and the late Democratic State Convention."

The Carroll County Democratic Convention adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we approve the vote passed at the State Convention relative to the Wilmot proviso, thereby to stop the further increase of that accursed institution, Negro Slavery."

The Hillsborough County Convention adopted the following:

"Resolved, That we regret the existence of slavery in our land. It is a moral evil entailed upon us by our forefathers; and we approve of the principles set forth in what is commonly denominated the Wilmot proviso."

The Chesire County Convention adopted the following:

"15. Resolved, That we approve the action of our recent Democratic State Convention, wherein they declare it as the solemn conviction of the Democratic party, that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude should hereafter exist in any territory which may be acquired by, or annexed to the United States; and that we approve of the votes of delegates in Congress in favor of the Wilmot proviso.' Slavery is abhorrent to the first principles of Democracy, and we will oppose its further extension, upon every proper occasion and in every legal manner. We will oppose it in no other way."

The Sulivan County Convention adopted the resolution of Senatorial District No. 10, given above.

The Merrimack County Convention adopted a resolution in favor of the acquisition of territory as indemnity, and then the following:

"Resolved, THAT NEITHER SLAVERY NOR INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE except for the punishment of crime, OUGHT EVER TO EXIST IN ANY SUCH TERRITORIES."

Comment on the above is wholly unnecessary.

Here are the declarations of SIXTEEN conventions, including the State Convention, THREE councillor Conventions, SEVEN Senatorial Conventions, and FIVE County Conventions; the others passed no resolutions on this subject.—And these resolutions stamp the whole course of the federal abolition party, upon the point in question, as a BASE, DELIBERATE, UNMITIGATED FRAUD.

THE RELIGIOUS TEST OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

We commend the following to the notice of the "Union," being a reply to a paragraph which was transferred to its columns on Tuesday. It is from the Albany Journal:

"We cannot persuade the Argus to publish the vote on abrogating the Religious test of New Hampshire. It contents itself with constantly reiterating the assertion that the responsibility of the non-repeal of the Test lies with the Whig minority in that State. This assertion is flatly contradicted by the official vote, which the Argus is careful *not* to publish.

"We submit two or three general facts for the the consideration of our neighbor. They have been already published in detail, but they were doubtless overlooked by him.

"In the ten towns uniformly Whig the vote stood: for the repeal of the Religious Test, 1,923; against repeal, 29. In the same number of uniformly Locofoco towns, the vote stood: for repeal, 135; against repeal, 2,466. This was on the first trial, in March, 1851.

"On the second trial, twelve Whig towns voted: for repeal, 2,681; against repeal, 791; majority, 1,890. This was the precise majority, (into one vote) received by the Whig candidate for Governor in the same towns: Showing that the same men who voted for the Whig candidate for Governor voted to repeal the Test, and *vice versa*. This fact is sufficiently significant to justify a word of comment from the Argus.

At the same election twenty-one Locofoco towns voted as follows: *for* repeal, 340; *against* repeal, 2,966.

We leave these facts without comment to be digested by the Argus. When it shall have succeeded in doing so, others equally indicative of the character of the democracy of Locofocoism will be submitted."

Gen. Pierce on the Fugitive Slave Law.—The reports of General Pierce's remarks in January last, at New Boston, in reference to the Fugitive Slave law, to the effect that *he loathed it; that he had a most revolting "feeling at giving up a slave;" that the law is opposed to humanity, and that it is opposed to moral right;* which were published in the Washington Republic, and called out the card of Messrs. Norris, Hibbard, and Peaslee, stigmatizing the Concord Independent Democrat, and the Manchester Democrat, from which the extract was made by the Republic, as "vindictive and mendacious," is made the subject of an editorial in the last number of the Independent Democrat, in which, among other things, it is said—

"We have received a large number of letters from Southern men during the last fortnight, asking information in regard to this matter. We take this occasion to say to one and all, that the language attributed to Gen. Pierce above, *was spoken by him precisely as reported.* This language was not only used at New Boston, but also at Bradford and other places in this State.—Of this the proof is abundant, and will be forthcoming, in a shape to defy cavil or denial."

Fifty Dollars Reward.—The Wooster (Ohio) Democrat offers a reward of fifty dollars to the Whig who tells the biggest fib on General Pierce, to be paid when General Scott is elected President.

Exchange paper.

We are not much of a hand at fibbing, but will try our hand at it. So here goes. *He was the unanimous choice of the Democratic party previous to his nomination!* There—if any body can beat that, it will relieve our conscience wonderfully.

Aurora Standard.

We can. *He will be elected.* [May the Lord forgive us!—*Madison Banner.*

Mr. Webster and Mr. Crampton.—The Boston Transcript says that Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, is still on a visit at Marshfield, and that it is Mr. Webster's intention to return to Washington this week.

Rev. E. G. Wood, in the opening prayer of services at Fairfield, Indiana, after praying for the General Government, prayed for the Governor of the State, and thus for the Legislature: "And the Lord have mercy on our legislators. Spare their lives until they may return to their homes, and then put it into the hearts of the people to keep them there, and return men of temperate habits and sentiments who will do some good."—*N. Y. Post.*

TENNESSEE.

The following letter from Hon. William T. Haskell, of Tennessee, was written in reply to one from the Whig Central Committee for Middle Tennessee:

JACKSON, July 19, 1852.

Gentlemen: I have this moment received your letter inviting me to the candidacy on the Whig Electoral Ticket in Tennessee, for the State at large, made vacant by the declination of Col. Nelson, and give you at once a *"hasty"* answer.

I accept with ardor the post assigned me, and will proceed with alacrity to the discharge of its duties.

We have an invincible leader. WINFIELD SCOTT! Whose heart does not throb at the sound of that name? A statesman, not a politician—as the discharge of every delicate national trust with which he has been charged demonstrates—a man without fear and without reproach—a soldier whose

"Fame folds in
This orb o' the Earth"—

his name is the harbinger of victory, and he has never known defeat.

A Whig, true, known, and trustworthy; thoroughly sound on the slavery issues; he knows "no North, no South, no East, no West, nothing but his country." Born in the South, the North by virtue of his accidental residence claims with us an equal pride in his greatness, and an equal share in his glory. And in November next, the North and the South, the East and the West, will accord to him the chief honor of the nation, giving the lie to the libel that Republics are ungrateful, and proving to the world that in this great country great men are properly appreciated and properly rewarded for great public services.

Mr. GRAHAM, our candidate for the Vice Presidency, stands approved by the general concession of all parties and all sections. Eminent as a Whig, distinguished for his talents, devoted to the country and his party—Tennessee, the daughter of North Carolina, claims him as a kinsman, and will evidence to him, and to the Mother State, that she is not wanting in fraternal or filial affections, or unworthy her illustrious lineage.

Gentlemen, we have an old-fashioned victory before us in Tennessee—a victory not more to be won than wished for.—Yet let every Whig put on his armor and go manfully into the fight, so that when the battle is won, he may say with every brother Whig—

"Victory sits on *our* helms."

WM. T. HASKELL.

B. H. SHEPPARD, F. K ZOLLICOFFER,
E. P. MCGINTY, Committee.

FROM THE NASHVILLE WHIG OF JULY 27.

THE CANVASS IN TENNESSEE.

Gen. Wm. T. Haskell, one of the Whig electors for the State at large, who arrived in our city a day or two since directly from West Tennessee, brings us a cheering report of the general state of popular feeling in that division of the State in favor of Scott and Graham. He informs us that he has scarcely ever known more real enthusiasm to pervade the Whig ranks at so early a period of the canvass.

Corresponding information comes to us from various parts of the State.

Georgia.—A call signed by seventy-two names for a Whig meeting in Floyd county, to send delegates to the *Scott Convention*, on the 17th of August, has been published. The old feeling of Whig and Democrat appears to be arousing more and more every day, and efforts seem to be not wanting to harmonize the action of the Whig party, in order to defeat Pierce and King. The Union ticket is only supported by three papers in the whole State, and they are weeklies. Not one of the old Whig papers has shown any favor to the ticket.

Our Tennessee papers are full of Scott fire, and the campaign has opened auspiciously. The ratification meetings in different sections of the State have been largely attended, and Scott Clubs are every where being formed. The able men of the State are on the stump for Scott and Graham, and the Shelbyville Expositor says "every vestige of dissatisfaction has passed away."

Cleveland Herald.

Gen. Scott.—We are gratified to be able to say, that the visit of Gen. Scott to Old Point has completely restored his health. The Norfolk Herald says:

During his stay at Old Point many visitors called to pay their respects to him, and all were charmed with his unaffected courtesy and frank and easy familiarity of conversation, removing all restraint and inspiring a feeling of old acquaintanceship at a first interview. The presence of that war-worn veteran inspires more than mere respect: it awakens into a lively enthusiasm that pride of country, inbred in every American bosom, which he has so much contributed to cherish by his illustrious achievements in arms; and all our patriotic sensibilities are touched with a feeling of veneration and gratitude towards the man who has "filled the measure of his country's glory."

He returned to this city yesterday morning, in the steamboat from Norfolk, and proceeded directly on to Washington.

Baltimore Patriot.

Gen. W. O. Butler, of Kentucky, in a speech at a Pierce and King ratification meeting at Carrolton, in that State, said that Gen. Scott, throughout his whole intercourse with him in Mexico, *won his esteem and admiration.* He conceded to Gen. Scott many great and admirable qualities, and added: "*I* am not at all affected by that horror of military chieftainship," &c.

A Fugitive Slave.—The most remarkable fugitive slave case has recently occurred that has probably taken place since the passage of the late act "in such cases made and provided." The circumstances are as follows: "Captain Webster, of the U. S. A., having married a Florida lady, visited the north this season with his lady, accompanied by a female servant, owned in Florida by the mother of Mrs. W.—The servant in question becoming dissatisfied, made her way back home to Florida. She says that 'nigers are worth nothing, no how, in them free States, and that she did'nt want to stay there,' even temporarily! What will the abolitionists say to that?"—*Mobile Advertiser.*

Punch, who has some thoughts about money, says "I am assured by the poetess that there is a silver lining to every cloud. As I do not live in the clouds, I cannot say; but I only wish there was a silver lining to every purse."

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Hermann, from Southampton, arrived at New York with dates to the 21st ultimo.

England.—The new Ministry are in a decided minority, though the Conservative members, it is claimed, will hold the balance of power.

France.—Louis Napoleon's tour to the provinces has proved a grand affair. He was received at Strasbourg on the 18th with the greatest enthusiasm. Extraordinary fetes were given amid the wildest demonstrations by the people. There was a monster review, with a sham fight, and Louis Napoleon was hailed with phrenzied shouts of "vive Napoleon" and "vive l'Empereur!" whilst flowers and bouquets were showered upon him.

The Markets.—LIVERPOOL, July 20.—Cotton—There continues to be a moderate demand and prices are firm. The sales on the 19th were 5,000 bales, and on the 20th 4,000.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Niagara, with Liverpool dates of the 24th ultimo, has arrived. Her news, except in a commercial light, is wholly unimportant.

The classification of the new House of Commons is, Ministerial 325, Opposition 272, giving a Ministerial majority of fifty-three, including forty liberal Conservatives.

The visit of President Bonaparte to Baden was connected with a matrimonial project. He solicits the hand of Princess Caroline de Vasa, granddaughter of the Duchess of Baden.

Marshal Excelmans had been killed at Paris by falling from his horse.

At Liverpool, in the beginning of the week, cotton had been quiet at a slight reduction, the sales averaging 5,000 bales per diem until Wednesday, when the market assumed a firmer tone. Large sales were made on that and the following day at ⅛d advance, at which the market closed very firmly. Fair Orleans 6¾d, Middling 5 1-16d, Fair Mobile 5¾d, Middling 5 7-16d Fair Uplands 5¾d, Middling 5¼d.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM—*PROFESSION VS. PRACTICE.*

The Democratic Convention at Baltimore put a plank in its Platform *against* Protection to American labor, and a Democratic Congress has recently passed a bill appropriating a very large sum to the Protection of American skill and industry, in continuing the Collins line. As Americans, we are glad to see Congress again recognising the doctrine of *protection* to American skill and enterprise. But if it is right and proper for a Democratic Congress to protect a line of steamers against foreign rivals, why is it not equally so to afford adequate protection to the iron foundries, the cotton and woollen manufactures, and all the varied industry of the land, suffering from foreign competition? We cannot see why a preference is given to the steamers, while the great industrial interests of the country are left to shift for themselves.

The Democratic House of Representatives also shivered the plank in its platform against Land Distribution, by passing Bennett's bill giving the States upwards of sixty millions of acres of the public land!

Again, the same *Democratic* House of Representatives, on Friday, by the passing of the River and Harbor bill, has knocked another plank out of their Platform.

Such is Democratic profession and practice. At this rate, how long will the Platform last? The harmonious party in Congress seem to pay very little respect to the handiwork of the Convention of its party. Such irreverence is insufferable.

Richmond Whig.

Capt. Marcy and his Command safe!—As we expected, the painful rumor which reached us several days ago, of the massacre of Capt. Marcy and his command in the Western wilderness, turns ou. to have been a fabrication. So we are informed in a Telegraphic despatch from Louisville, based on the authority of an Extra from the office of the "Whig," published at Little Rock, Arkansas. This Extra mentions the arrival of an express at Fort Smith on the 25th ultimo from Fort Arbuckle, bringing the welcome news that Capt. Marcy and his party were all alive, and falsifying the former report. It is added that this intelligence may be relied upon.—*National Intelligencer.*

ROCHESTER, (N. Y.) August 3.

Considerable excitement exists here in reference to the cholera, and many alarming rumors are in circulation. From five o'clock yesterday afternoon to nine this morning twenty new cases had occurred, and many cases, it is feared, have not been reported. Several deaths have occurred.

District Convention.

☞ A Convention of Delegates from the Counties composing this Congressional District, will be held at Clinton, Sampson County, on Tuesday 17th August next, (Court Week,) for the purpose of selecting an Elector.

A full attendance is especially desirable.

LIST OF LETTERS

RECEIVED in the Post Office at Fayetteville since the advertisement of the 1st July 1852:

E A Allen, Jr, Washington Artis.
Needham Burnit, A W Butler, Louis Bernstein, Miles Barden, Barbara M. Buie, Ezekiel Butler, Sally Blackwell, Geo Barber, David Blubanch, N M Brady, Henry Brayboy, E W Bacon, Jas Bramble, Mastin Boles.
Anderson Chandler, Columbus Covington, F B Chrechaw, Sarah Ann C L Campbell, Joshua Carver, W H Clark, Geo Cooper.
S David.
Laud M Gillis, Patheric Geson, Arthur Graham, Thos Gautier, Caroline Goodwyn.
J F Harrell, G W Harwood, Jas Hall, Mack Hutson, A B Howard.
James Jordan, Wm Jones, Bartley W Jean, Mary A Johnson, Samuel Jacobs.
Geo Loomis, Wm Lovit.
Sam'l Meekens, W L Martin, Celia Monroe.
Alex McLean, Arch'd McDonald, John McDougald, Cath McDougald, J E McArthur, Jno J McIlvrain, Norman McCaskill, Mary McMillan.
Amos Perry, J S Perry, J C Price, Peter Patterson, Wm Page, F J Prentice, John Parrish.
Thos A Ricks, Jacob Reardon, J J Ryals, J G Reily, Henry Rush.
Marshal H Seawell, Seward & Freeman, J B Sutton, Simon N Seawell, Jessee Scott, Daniel Sinclar.
William Utley,
Jas Vinson,
Uzza White, Wm Watford, Thos W Winston, Margret Wade, Nejll Watson, Capt Wm B Walton.
Juna Young.

JOHN MACRAE, P. M.

August 1, 1852. 1w

☞ Ask for Advertised Letters.

CONGRESS

In the SENATE, on Tuesday last, a message was received from the President of the United States, sent in compliance with a resolution of the 23d ultimo, requesting information in regard to the fisheries on the coasts of the British possessions in North America, transmitting a report from the acting Secretary of State and the documents by which it was accompanied.

Mr. Cass moved to refer the document to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and spoke for near an hour, contending that the construction given by the British Ministry was utterly untenable, and concluding with much fervor the importance of protecting the fishermen in all their rights, declaring the movement of the land as most extraordinary, to say the least.

Mr. Davis spoke at length, maintaining the opinion heretofore expressed by him that no war would grow out of the differences, though he thought there was much in the conduct of the British that might be classed as irritating and vexatious. He did not think Great Britain wanted war, but if she did she could have it; she would never surrender an iota of our rights to her.

Mr. Hamlin followed, going into a historical examination of the treaty, and on the correspondence in relation to it, insisting that the interpretation put on the treaty by the American Government was right, and should be sustained at all hazards, giving it as his opinion that the conduct of England could never be submitted to without dishonor and disgrace. Mr. H. did not conclude his remarks.

On Wednesday, nothing of importance.

On Thursday, the Fishery debate, and the Indian Appropriation bill occupied the day.

On Friday, the Committee on Public Lands reported against the passage of the Homestead Bill, and the Land Distribution bill, giving to the States appropriations for Education, &c.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES on Tuesday last, the Civil and [illegible] bill was debated.

On Wednesday, the resignation of Murphrey Marshall, a member of the House from Kentucky, appointed Minister to China, was received

The Civil Appropriation bill was debated.

On Thursday and Friday the Civil Appropriation bill was debated.

In Mr. Secretary Walker's Annual Report to Congress in 1847, he presented a Table (C) annexed to it for the purpose of showing the increased exports of domestic products under a system of low duties, for which he gives the following figures, viz:

In 1848	$ [illegible]
1849	[illegible]
1850	[illegible]

The actual result as shown by the official documents is that the exports of domestic productions were:

In 1848	$ [illegible]
1849	[illegible]
1850	[illegible]

They have had hot weather at Springfield, Mass. The heat must have been intense, judging from its effect on the Republican, which is thrown by it into an alcoholic spasm,—thus:

"Yesterday was *hot*. Fat women fussy, and fanned furiously. Lean men leaned languidly on lamp-posts, and lazily like lilies on a lake. Sooty-shod sisters sat silently and sadly in the shade, while soiled and [illegible] shirt-collars, and sticky shirts [illegible] such sap heads as stirred in the [illegible] Babies bawled busily, and [illegible] bodkins till bed time. Literary [illegible] who undertook a heavy task of [illegible] became exhausted in the middle of a weather paragraph, and gave it up. To-day is cooler day. Yesterday was hot."

That is graphic and good.

ANNUAL SETTLEMENTS

PERSONS indebted to the subscribers will confer an obligation by settling with them the present month. Those to whom the subscribers are indebted, will please present their accounts for settlement.

Aug. 3, 1852. E. J. HALE & SON.

The Observer for the Campaign.

WE shall be happy to send the Observer for the ensuing six months, (including the whole of the State and Presidential campaigns,) to any persons who may desire it. The Weekly paper for $1, the Semi-Weekly $2, invariably in advance.

MECHANICS, MANUFACTURERS AND INVENTORS

THE Eighth Volume of the Scientific American commences on the first of September. It is principally devoted to the discussion of useful practical knowledge, and is eminently calculated to advance the mechanical interests of industry—*Mechanical, Manufacturing and Agricultural*—the genius and mechanical skill of the nation.

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OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM,
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE RESULT.—From the returns before us, being all that we have received so far, it is pretty evident that the Locos have re-elected their Governor and a majority of the Legislature.

We are greatly surprised, disappointed, and mortified, at this result. But we are not cast down. We are ready for another fight, now and always, with Locofocoism.

Governor's Election.

	1852.		1850.	
	Kerr.	Reid.	Manly.	Reid.
Anson	1088	513	1043	502
Beaufort,	693	760	562	626
Bertie,	358	631	311	561
Cumberland	783	1388	602	1310
Camden,	198	443	165	454
Carteret,	190	1072	226	1035
Caswell,	maj.	1303	88	1481
Catawba,	maj.	380	311	694
Chatham,	maj.	70	984	974
Chowan,	1524	480	1772	526
Craven,	maj.	139	270	171
Currituck,	551	541	485	536
Davidson,	773	883	638	849
Davie,	maj.	186	255	476
Duplin,	750	250	631	171
Edgecombe,	615	646	671	589
New Hanover,	350	1342	278	1187
Hertford,	maj.	72	489	524
Gaston,	167	694	186	715
Granville,	1528	1796	1634	1855
Greene,	1339	445	1354	354
Guilford,	624	194	680	141
Halifax,	896	80	834	66
Harnett,	1315	1356	1017	1352
Haywood,	509	905	507	853
Henderson,	1102	1560	979	1450
Hertford,	288	1196	221	1091
Hyde,	maj.	533	183	689

GAINS ON THE VOTE OF 1850.

	Whig gains.	Loco gains.
Anson	34	
Beaufort,		23
Cumberland	103	
Columbus,	34	
Cleveland,		about 75
Duplin,		73
Edgecombe,	90	
Franklin,	3	
Granville,		80
Guilford,		202
Hertford,	40	
Halifax,	61	
Johnston,	61	
Lenoir,	36	
Montgomery,	39	
Moore,		113
New Hanover,		83
Northampton,		37
Orange,		57
Onslow,	2	
Richmond,		109
Robeson		3
Randolph,		106
Sampson		50
Stanly,	76	
Surry & Yadkin	294	
Wayne,		43
Warren,		27
Wake	12	
	885	1081

Net Loco Gain in 29 counties, 196.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Cumberland County.—Col. Alex. Murchison, Senate. Jas. C. Dobbin and Geo. Pegram, Commons. All Locos. No change.

Wake.—Wesley Jones, S. Gen. R. M. Saunders, Gaston H. Wilder, and Wm. A. Jones, Commons. All Locos. No change.

Sampson.—Dr. Thos. C. Bunting, S. Owen B. Chesnut and Amos Herring, C. Locos. No change.

Robeson.—Jacob Alford, Whig, and W. McNeill, Loco, Commons. One Whig gain.

Chatham.—Wm. Albright Whig, Senate, beating Abraham Rencher, Loco. Turner Bynum, Whig, Richard C. Cotton, and Thos. Rives, Locos. No change, in reality Bynum, elected as a Whig in the last Legislature, nominated and elected by the Locos, and generally acted with them.

Anson.—Purdie Richardson, Senate, without opposition, Atlas J. Dargan and Henry Tolson, Commons. State of the Senate Richardson 548, Barber 254. Commons, Dargan 959, Tolson 772, Dunlap, 255.

Moore.—Mr. Barrett, Loco, Commons. Mr. Barrett 625. Dr. Hector Turner 583. No change.

Johnston.—W. H. Watson, Loco, Senate. Willis H. Sanders and Simon Godwin, Whig, Commons. Whig gain of two. Vote for Commons, Sanders, 810, Godwin, Linn B. Sanders, Loco 791, A. Lamb, do. 758.

New Hanover.—Jas. Kerr, S.; Robert Strange, Jr. and John A. Corbett, Commons. All Locos. No change. Poll: For Senate, Kerr 305, Larkins 226. Commons Strange 1036, Corbett 820, Powers 752.

Orange.—John Berry, Loco, Senate; Joseph Turner Jr., and S. F. Phillips, Whig, Commons, and Dr. B. L. Durham and John W. Lyon, Locos, Commons. Whig gain of two. Poll: Senate, Berry 764, Faucett 716. Commons, Turner 1726, Phillips 1699, Durham 1739, Lyon 1699, elected; Hall, Whig, 1498, Thompson, Whig 1621, Lancaster, Loco, 1633, Patterson, Loco, 1621.

Person.—W. H. Washington, Whig, Senate; Russell and Wood, Locos, Commons. 1 Loco gain.

Duplin.—B. W. Herring, Senate, without opposition. David Reid and Wm. E. Kenan, Commons. All Locos. No change. Reid 716, Hill 694, Whitfield 515, Kornegay 78.

Onslow.—McMillan, Senate; Fonville Commons. Both Locos. No change.—Poll: Senate, McMillan 153, Cox 135, Montford, Whig, 113. Commons, Fonville 453, Huggins 265, Puckett 88.

Bladen.—Col. J. G. McDugald, Whig, Commons. A Whig gain. McDugald 481, Robeson 467.

Columbus.—Fourney George, Loco, Commons. A Whig loss. Poll: George 402, Maultsby 245.

Wayne.—Gen. C. H. Brogden, Senate; Wm. T. Dortch and Sauls, Commons. All Locos. No change.

Greene.—Williams, Whig, elected by six majority. No change.

Lenoir.—Sutton, Loco, without opposition. No change.

Halifax.—Andrew Joyner, Senate; Smith and Perkins, Commons. All Whigs. No change. Poll: Senate, Joyner 244, Whitaker 199. Commons, Smith 592, Perkins 610, Bachelor 522, Tillery 460.

Northampton.—T. J. Pearson, Loco, Senate, over Peebles, Whig. Bynum and Lockhart, Commons, over Barnes and Jacobs, Whig. Whig loss of one.

Brunswick.—Not fully heard from, but Gen. Watters, Whig, undoubtedly elected. No change.

Hertford.—Cowper, Senate, and Daniel, Commons. Both Whigs. No change.

Surry and Yadkin.—Puryear and Gwin, Whigs, and Dobson, Loco, elected to the Commons. A Whig gain of two.

Richmond.—Daniel C. McIntyre, by 32 over Col. J. W. Cameron. Both Whigs. No change.

Guilford.—John A. Gilmer, Senate, without opposition; Calvin Johnson, David F. Caldwell and Calvin H. Wiley, Commons. All Whigs. No change. Poll: Johnson 1570, Caldwell 1306, Wiley 1212, Edwards, Loco, 365, Dick, Loco, 448.

Granville.—Two Whigs and two Locos elected. Whig loss of one. Particulars not received.

Franklin.—Three Locos elected. No change.

Pitt.—Three Locos said to be elected. If so, 2 Whig loss.

Randolph.—Dr. Lane, Senate; Jas. A. Long and Thornburg, Commons. All Whigs. No change. Poll: Senate, Lane 635, Horney 345. Commons, Long 1349, Thornburg 789, Beckerdite 548, Russ 320, Patterson 34, Stinson, Loco, 454.

RICHMOND AND ROBESON SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

	Steele.	McNeill.
Robeson,	426	410
Richmond,	321	160
	747	570

Col. Walter L. Steele's majority 177. Both Whigs. No change.

Moore & Montgomery Senatorial District.

	Kelly, Whig.	McKeithan, Loco.
Moore,	450	211

Bladen, Columbus and Brunswick Senatorial District.

	Burney, Whig.	McDowell, Loco.
Bladen,	199	366
Columbus,	114	330

McDowell undoubtedly elected.

Greene and Lenoir Senatorial District.—Speight, Loco, elected by 64 votes. No change.

LOSS AND GAIN IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Whig Gain.—In Johnston 2, Orange 2, Bladen 1, Surry 2, Robeson 1.

Loco Gains.—In Chatham 1, Columbus 1, Northampton 1, Granville 1, Craven 1. Two reported in Pitt.

SHERIFFS.

Cumberland—Alexander Johnson, re-elected.

Sampson—Thos. Underwood, re-elected.

New Hanover—Edward D. Hall.

Robeson.—Reuben King re-elected.

Moore—Worthy, Sheriff, by 54 votes over Kennedy.

Johnston—R. R. Hinnant, Whig, elected by a large majority.

Duplin—Abernathy 300, Ward 245, Miller 235, Mathis 200, Pearsall 156, Winder 136.

Onslow—W. D. Humphrey.

Bladen—Jas. Melvin, by large majority.

Wayne—O. Coon.

Greene—Exum.

Lenoir—Fields.

Halifax—Lane.

Anson—W. W. Wilkins, without opposition.

Richmond—Wm. Buchanan, without opposition.

Orange—Jones, Loco, by 76 over McCauley, Whig.

The Whigs of this county achieved a handsome triumph in the Election. They gave John Kerr the largest Whig vote ever polled in the county, being 177 more than were cast for Gov. Manly in 1850; and reduced Reid's majority 103, say from 706 in 1850 to 603 now. Considering that the Locos had so many candidates in the field, all electioneering for Reid as well as for themselves, this result is indeed cheering. We do not claim too much for the young Whigs of this town when we award to them much of the credit of this victory. In the largest vote ever polled at this precinct, their noble efforts were available to reduce Reid's majority 77. If the same efforts had been made throughout the country, by having Whig candidates to put our cause fairly before the people, or by Committees of Vigilance to see the Whig forces fairly brought to the polls, a far more signal victory might have been achieved. Hereafter we hope that no election will be suffered to pass without a full Whig ticket.

It will be seen that Mr. McDuffie made a close race for the Commons. In addition to his own party and personal friends, many Whigs supported him because he every where proclaimed himself *for a Convention*, and because he opposed the regular Locofoco ticket.

STATE ELECTION.—In Arkansas, Conway, Loco, is elected to Congress.

In Iowa, Clark and Henn, Locos, re-elected to Congress.

In Missouri, Col. Benton has been elected to the House of Representatives. The Locofoco Governor elected by a diminished majority.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

	Governor.		Commons.			Senate.		Sheriff.	
	Kerr.	Reid.	Dobbin.	Pegram.	McDuffie.	Leonard.	Murchison.	Shaw.	Johnson.	Phillips.
Fayetteville,	319	346	388	260	250	188	80	34	402	219
Rockfish,	71	56	75	48	59	33	24	24	91	27
Seventy-first,	31	65	43	31	65	31	19	45	71	29
John Munroe's,	16	45	49	37	24	1	37	8	61	7
Quakhiffe,	13	62	65	46	26	1	32	27	65	11
Barbecue,	43	60	63	38	59	21	41	50	99	3
Upper Little River,	39	72	72	62	26	26	50	19	84	27
Backhorn,	9	4	136	126	25	7	70	1	56	79
The Grove,			58	57	58	5	7	60	57	1
Neill's Creek,	21	15	106	84	59	56	18	60	61	59
Averasborough,	12	17	117	89	71	86	40	3	109	36
Flea Hill,	15	52	52	42	26	92	8	10	109	13
Lock's Creek,	15	88	79	56	50	59	41	24	105	18
Gray's Creek,	15	46	43	25	1	25	24	26	109	13
Carver's Creek,	22	79	61	36	70	14	28	28	97	8
	783	1388	1339	968	804	479	621	239	1519	529

STANLY COUNTY.

	Gov'r.		Senate.	Com.		Sheriff.	
	Kerr.	Reid.	Wadkill.	Palmer.	Davis.	Furr.	Marshall.	Locbetter.	Easley.
Centre	98	19	51	9	104	11	92	8	76
Freeman's	21	0	12	2	18	2	6	11	1
Harris's	120	13	27	37	34	88	111	16	2
Eudenbour's	51	4	5	33	28	26	37	16	0
Almond's	71	2	0	43	13	53	55	13	0
Furr's	97	14	3	76	18	100	48	77	1
Smith's	102	11	9	63	26	85	52	53	3
Ross's	76	2	20	24	65	11	26	20	26
Albemarle	260	15	45	107	142	129	207	48	13
	896	80	182	394	448	505	564	262	123

RICHMOND COUNTY.

	Governor.		Commons.		Senate.	
	Kerr.	Reid.	Cameron.	McIntyre.	Steele.	McNeill.
Little's Mills,	48	5	19	26	19	6
Mineral Springs	136	38	124	47	81	22
Black Jack,	34	9	25	17	9	10
McPherson's,	23	8	10	21	8	20
Rockingham,	124	46	123	43	53	17
Wolf Pit,	21	6	12	13	10	7
Williamson's,	68	60	37	85	41	27
Laurel Hill,	107	13	18	98	41	44
Stewartsville,	63	9	11	61	46	7
	624	194	379	411	321	160

ROBESON COUNTY.

	Gregory.	King.	Troy.	Alford.	Davis.	W. McNeill.	Steele.	D. McNeill.	Reid.	Kerr.
Sheriff.										
Commons.										
Senate.										
Governor.										
Lumberton,	96	108	111	109	107	97	97	97	97	96
Howellsville,	75	74	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
St. Paul's,	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Lumber Bridge,	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
McPhaddin's Mill,	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
Philadelphus,	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Red Banks,	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
Alfordsville,	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
White House,	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Sterling's Mills,	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
Britt's,	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
	707	706	711	710	711	714	714	425	709	706

SAMPSON COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

	Gov'r.		Commons.			Sheriff.		
	Kerr.	Reid.	Chesnut.	Herring.	Hargrove.	Underwood	Fowler.	Hobbs.
Clinton	26	229	219	196	33	83	129	30
Hall's	28	40	42	33	30	33	5	26
Lisbon	9	77	59	53	17	15	57	8
T.'s Bridge	0	158	122	117	2	50	80	13
Turkey	1	57	53	47	1	7	43	4
L. Coharie	42	109	99	95	18	28	126	1
Honeycutt's	19	81	92	76	9	59	35	0
Piney Grove	57	80	77	66	61	68	61	3
Westbrook's	94	25	38	20	73	104	10	5
Mingo	120	40	55	40	78	140	20	0
Dismal	109	9	38	12	4	115	1	0
	509	905	894	755	326	702	567	90

No opposition for the Senate. Dr. Thos. Bunting received 500 votes.

ANOTHER LOCOFOCO FRAUD SUSPECTED.—The Plymouth Villager and Edenton Bulletin, Whig papers, publish a statement professing to come from Rockford, Surry county, that Reid had changed his ground in the West, and was advocating a change of the mode of distributing the School Fund to the White basis.

This has delighted the Standard, which pronounces it an "Outrageous Fraud—Unexampled Rascality." This is a great mistake. Outrageous it certainly is; but we have no doubt it is a Locofoco Fraud, palmed off upon those distant Whig papers, which ought to have had more sense than to have fallen into such a trap. It is evidently gotten up to break the force of the Greensborough fraud, and probably by the same person. As to its being "unexampled," that is a whopper. The Standard itself furnished the example. It is refreshing to see the sanctimonious air put on for the occasion by the Standard, which declares that it "blushed" about it! The people ought to have been assembled to see that blush—for its like never has been seen, and never will be again. The Goldsborough Republican is also terribly indignant. It asks,—

"Who is the writer of this letter? The *Villager* says he has his name. Out with it. The public have right to know who this slanderer is."

This is exactly what we think. Out with it. And further, we say, the Standard says it has the name of the author of the Greensborough letter. Out with that also. "The public have a right to know who the slanderer is."

A SHAMEFUL SLANDER.—We find the following in the last North Carolinian:—

Gen. Scott's Misfortunes.—The whig press continues to comment upon Gen. Pierce's falling from his horse, and fainting from injuries received thereby, and his exertions in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco; but they forget that Gen. Scott commenced his military career by a misfortune much worse than anything that has been charged against Gen. Pierce. He was defeated in the battle of Queenstown, and surrendered himself and his whole army amounting to 7640 men, prisoners of war to a British force estimated at eight hundred.

This does not appear in the Editorial part of the Carolinian, but no credit is given for it to any other paper. It is so disgraceful a slander against Gen. Scott and the American character, that the Carolinian owes it to itself to show where it originated. The idea that any man in America, for mere party purposes, would so degrade the character of American soldiers, and falsify History, would be truly amazing, if we had not before had evidences of what Locofocoism will descend to to carry a party election.

The truth is, according to History, that Gen. Scott, (then Lieut. Col.,) had 293 men at that time, instead of 7640. And the British force to which he surrendered, after a hard fought battle, was 1300.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE LOCOFOCO ABOLITIONISTS—AGAIN.—We give our readers another chapter, in addition to that one in Thursday's paper, to show how Pierce and his party stand *at home*, on the vital question of Southern interests. It will be seen that the Locofoco State Conventions, District Conventions, and County Conventions, for years past, have regularly united in passing resolutions hostile to the South, in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, and strongly against the institution of slavery, which they deplore as "a great moral and social evil."

We earnestly commend these undoubted and undisputed facts to the attention of Southern people, of all parties, firmly believing, that, though the leaders, the office seekers of the Locofoco party will stick by Pierce and his free soil allies and supporters, yet that there is many a plain honest Southern man, who expects nothing of the spoils, but does expect that his rights of property shall be respected, who will refuse to support a man so tainted with abolitionism as Pierce evidently is, by his own acts and declarations.

It is no wonder, in view of those facts, which were of course known at the North, though not here,—it is no wonder that the abolitionists, including the Van Burens, and Chase, and Rantoul, and Preston King, and Cleveland, at once concluded to support Pierce, instead of running Martin Van Buren again. *They know their man!*

The Golds-borough Republican is the only Locofoco paper we have seen which has ventured to publish any part of that Pierce account of Pierce's speech, from the Union Democrat of January last. But the Republican takes care to copy *only one paragraph* of it. How is this? Afraid to publish your own party version of your own candidate's speech. That shows how necessary a Southern Locofoco paper finds it to keep from its Southern readers Pierce's sentiments on the slavery question. According to that report of his speech, published by his own friend on the spot and at the time, he said,

"Slavery had been introduced into a portion of the States, in their colonial condition, against the moral sense of the whole world. Its immediate extirpation was manifestly impracticable."

This is what he said, and what the Republican dares not publish to its readers.

The Wilmington Journal has discovered the same identical "Mare's Nest" which was previously discovered by the North Carolinian, viz: that the Observer, in April last, was utterly opposed to the nomination of Gen. Scott, and would not have supported him, if he had continued to rest under the suspicion of Sewardism. Having wiped his hands of that arch abolitionist, by heartily adopting the glorious Whig Platform, the Observer now sustains him heartily. Neither Gen. Scott nor the Observer has changed ground in the slightest degree. Gen. Scott has defined his position, which he had not before done. We refused to support him because he had not done it. Now that he has done it, in a manner perfectly satisfactory, we go for him. He is a Hero, a Patriot, and a Statesman, who has done the country good service for forty-five years, and has four years more of good service in him, in the White House.

WHO WROTE THAT LETTER?—The secret is at last out. The Greensborough Patriot says,—

James R. McLean, Esq., has called upon us, and requested us to state that he is the author of the communication of June 30th, to the Raleigh Standard, giving an account of the Greensboro' discussion; that Gov. Reid had nothing to do with it; and that he would have made this disclosure sooner, but for the reason that he has been absent in Virginia until within a day or two past. Mr. McLean also wishes the further statement made, that he does not reccollect denying the authorship, but that he probably made some evasive observations in presence of the gentlemen who have stated the fact, which they considered a denial.

We see no necessity, at present, for making any comment on the above.

Greensboro' Patriot.

Of course Mr. McLean expects the public to *believe* that Reid knew nothing of the letter—though some may incline to think that he is giving another *"evasive"* observation.

STEAMER DOUGLASS.—This Steamer made her appearance at our wharf on Friday last. We had not the pleasure of seeing her, but understand she is a stern wheel Boat, 116 feet long, 20 feet wide, with 5 feet depth of hold, built of live oak—she is propelled by two engines rated at 40 horse power each, and with 150 bbls. turpentine, which brings her on even keel, she draws two feet water. She is owned by the "Brothers," John, James and David Banks, who we learn, compose the "Brothers Steam Boat Company," and with the steamer Brothers have been engaged for the last eighteen months in transporting naval stores, &c. from the several landings on the Cape Fear to Wilmington.

David Wilmot, (the author of the *Proviso,*) in a speech at Coudersport, Pennsylvania, announced that he should support Pierce and King.

The "Union" publishes letters from Indiana, saying Gen. Scott will not recieve the vote of the Abolitionists in that State. They, like Van, understand Pierce.

We learn from the Weldon Patriot that Mr. Peterson confesses writing the letter to Senator Smith we published last week, and manifests considerable sorrow that he wrote it. Wonder which grieves him most, his writing the letter, or his being detected in it, and the intended fraud exposed, and the hoped-for party capital lost? We once heard of a negro who had long been in the practice of pilfering, at last was caught and called to an account by his master, who inquired of Cuffee if he was not very sorry he had been stealing?—"No, massa," said he, "but I am very sorry you catch me at it."

Greensboro' Patriot.

The Pennsylvanian, a Locofoco journal, which is now daily filled with abuse of Gen. Scott, published the following, after the receipt of the victory of Cerro Gordo:

The military genius and foresight of Scott shone out conspicuously on the steeps of Cerro Gordo. With signal tact he planned the details, and with singular prescience prepared for the defeat which his soul must have told him was at hand. THE COUNTRY WILL BLOT OUT ALL OF HIS CIVIL HISTORY THAT IS SUBJECT TO CRITICISM OR COMPLAINT, AND WILL GREET HIM AS ONE OF HER WORTHIEST AND MOST DISTINGUISHED SOLDIERS.

A correspondent of the Ohio Cultivator vouches for the merit of the following recipe for making vinegar—Take and mix one gallon of molasses, three gallons of (rain) water, and one pint of yeast. Let it ferment and stand for four weeks, and then you will have the best of vinegar.

The Cincinnati Times says that two *funeral trains* met at the "Two-Mile House," near that city, the one going to the cemetery and the other returning from it. Both stopped, and the men alighted to drink. A general fight ensued, in which several persons were severely bruised and the coffin considerably damaged!

It is all moonshine about the Connecticut girls petitioning Congress to have "leap year come considerably oftener."

LYNCH LAW.—The people of California are getting tired of the summary operations of their Vigilance Committee, and of the bad example which it set, as might naturally have been expected. A late California paper admits, that in forsaking the forms of law, the people have "sown the wind and are now reaping the whirlwind," adding, "One thing is pretty certain, summary executions do not work well in doubtful cases, or conducted as they are with passion and fiendlike cruelty. They create more crimes than they suppress. They tend to brutalize every beholder. They cannot, they must not be endured."

DIED,

In this town, on the 27th ultimo, HENRY B. infant son of J. W. and E. W. L. Emmitt, aged 10 months and 19 days.

Near Wadesborough, on the 2d instant, very suddenly, DANIEL McIVER.

In Wilmington, on the 6th inst., after a lingering illness, Mr. JAMES BURCH, aged 42 years.

In Wilmington, on the night of the 5th inst., Mr. CHARLES B. MORRIS, aged 67 years.

In Hillsborough, on the 27th inst., Mr. HENRY FAUCETT, son of Mr. John A. Faucett, deceased, in the 26th year of his age. He was a volunteer in the North Carolina Regiment raised for service in the late war with Mexico.

In Cheraw, S. C. Mrs. JULIA M., wife of J. B. Wollard, aged about 49 years. She joined the M. E. Church in 1826 in Fayetteville, N. C.

In Jonesville, Surry county, on the 16th ult., NATHAN D. HUNT, in the 42d year of his age, leaving an amiable and pious wife, four little children, and a wide circle of devoted friends to mourn their loss.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

August 6.—Steamer Douglass, with heavy load merchandize for E Fuller and T S Lutterloh.

Aug 7—Strs Chatham and Gov Graham, with boats Gen McRae, Telegraph and Cumberland in tow, and goods for T F Prather, Dusenberry & Stephenson, D Murphy, W M Landreth, W Clark, Ag't, H L Myrover & Co, M Brown & Son, G C Mendenhall, M Greentree & Co, C N McAdoo, Steele & Shortridge, C W Andrews, A W Steel, J D Williams, T R Underwood.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

August 3—Brig Industry from New Haven; Schs. E. S. Powell and Jonas Smith from New York, Ann Elizabeth from Baltimore, Baltimore from Beaufort. 4—Schrs. A. J. DeRosset from New York, Wilmington from Charleston; Barque Saranne from ditto. 6—Schr. M. B. Mahoney from Charleston.

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

252 PIECES heavy Gunny and Dundee BAGGING,
88 coils Hemp Rope,
250 lbs. Twine.
Just received and for sale cheap, by
PETER P. JOHNSON.
August 9, 1852. 15-4t

Copartnership Notice.

THE Subscribers have formed this day a copartnership, under the firm of McDonald & McMaster, for the transaction of a general *Barter, Grocery, and Provision Business;*
And expect to receive their full Stock by the 25th instant, at their Store on Gillespie street, a few doors above the State Bank.
J. R. McDONALD.
JOHN E. McMASTER.
Fayetteville, Aug. 6, 1852. 15
Carolinian 1 month.

Fayetteville Prices Current.

AUGUST 9, 1852.

	From	To
BACON—	12½	13
BEESWAX—	22	23
CANDLES—Fayette. mould	13	14
Adamantine	30	35
Sperm		50
COFFEE—		
Rio,	10½	11½
Laguira,	11	
St. Domingo,	9	10
COTTON—		
Strictly prime,	9	
Prime,	8¾	
Fair,	8½	
COTTON BAGGING—		
Gunny,	14	16
Dundee,	13	15
Burlaps,	10	12
COTTON YARNS—		
No. 5 to 10,	16	
DOMESTIC GOODS—		
Brown Sheetings,	6	6½
Osnaburgs,	9½	10
FEATHERS—	30	33
FLOUR—		
Superfine,	4 50	
Fine,	4 25	
Scratched,	4 00	
GRAIN—		
Corn,	95	1
Wheat,	85	90
Oats,	40	
Peas,	70	80
Rye,	75	
HIDES—		
Dry,	7	8
Green,	3	
IRON—	5	
Swedes, common bar,	6	
Ditto, wide,	3	4
English,	13	14
LARD—	6	7
LEAD—		
MOLASSES—	24	26
Cuba,	40	
New Orleans,		
OILS—	80	
Linseed,	60	70
Tanners',		
SALT—	1 50	1 60
Liverpool, (sack,)	40	
Alum, (bu.)		
SEED—	1 00	
Flaxseed,	12½	15
Clover, per lb.		
SHOT—	1 75	
Common, per bag,	2	
Buck,		
SPIRITS—		65
Peach Brandy,		60
Apple "	40	43
Northern "	37	40
N. C. Whiskey,	35	38
Northern "	40	
N. E. Rum,	2	2 50
Jamaica Rum,	2	3
French Brandy,	30	40
American Gin,	1 50	2
Holland Gin,		
SUGAR—	10	11
Loaf,	9½	10½
Crushed,	9	
St. Croix,	7	9
Porto Rico,	6	8
New Orleans,	7	8
TALLOW—		
TOBACCO—	2	3½
Leaf,	8	15
Manufactured,	2	2 25
WHITE LEAD—	21	24
WINDOW GLASS—8 x 10,		24
10 x 12,	16	17
WOOL—		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton.—We advance our marks. Sales made quick at highest quotations for good.

Flour.—Considerable coming in; price somewhat fluctuating.

Corn heavy at present quotations; sales have been made at less rates.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine—Yellow 2 35, virgin 2 75, hard 1 20. Spirits 31. Rosin 90 to 95. Corn 95. Hay 85. Bacon—hams 14, hog round 14, sides 13, shoulders 12. Lard 13 to 14. Cotton 9.—Rice 4. Mullets 5 50 to $6. Timber—2 rafts sold; 1 at $10, 1 at $8. Staves $10.

At New York, cotton firm with upward tendency. Middling Uplands 10 to 10¼. The favorable accounts of the growing crop have no effect on the market.

At Charleston, cotton 8 to 11¼, a rise of ¼ to ½. Corn 60 to 65. Flour 4 50 to 4 75. Bacon 9 to 11¼. Salt 85.

Total receipts of cotton 2,990,804 bales, against 2,316,787 last year. Increase 683,017.

NEW GOODS.

WE ARE now receiving our FALL and WINTER Stock of Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, &c.
To Cotton Growers,
8 bales Gunny Bagging.
1 do. Dundee do.
1 do. Thin do.
80 coils Rope, &c., &c.
Send in your orders.
H. BRANSON & SON,
North side Hay Street.
August 9, 1852. 15-tf

NEW FISH.

NOS. 2 and 3 Mackerel for sale by
BRANSON & SON.
August 9. 15-tf

10 BARRELS GLUE,

FOR Sale by
BRANSON & SON.
August 9. 15-tf

Wm. Rowland's Mill Saws.

1 DOZ. full 3-16 thick, for sale by
BRANSON & SON.
August 9. 15-tf

FOR RENT.

WILL be rented at Public Auction, at the Market House, on Saturday the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock, the Store on the N. W. corner of Market Square, at present occupied by P. Shemwell; the Store adjoining, occupied by C. Caison; the Liberty Point House; and the Warehouses on Gillespie and Mumford streets. Possession given 1st September next.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.
August 9, 1852. 15*2t

FORTUNE'S HOME.

THE undersigned having resolved to retire from his present avocation, now offers for sale that well known and valuable property known as the
MOUNT AIRY TAVERN STAND,
containing 670 Acres of land, situate around the village of Mt. Airy, Surry county, N. C., 200 acres in cultivation, 70 of which is excellent low grounds. The improvements consist of one of the most substantial BRICK BUILDINGS in Western Carolina; containing 8 large, airy and commodious rooms, with fire places in each, together with large and commodious garret and cellar. All the necessary Kitchens, Negro Houses, Barns, Stables, &c., &c.
There are also on the premises, two good and substantial STORE HOUSES (one of brick) Lumber Houses, &c.
This property is on the great Western thoroughfare, leading from this State to Western Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and the Western States. There is on this route a Tri-Weekly line of Coaches;—there is also four other mail routes concentrating at this place. Public roads from Hillsville, Grayson C. H. Patrick C. H., and Danville, Va., Salem, Rockford, Wilkesborough, and Ashe court house, N. C.; all concentrate at this place. This is one of the most desirable situations in the State, combining in a great degree good water, fine mountain scenery, better air, and the best of health; together with an excellent MALE and FEMALE SCHOOL, under the direction of able and experienced Teachers, and a surrounding country proverbial for morality and sobriety.
Persons wishing to purchase will please call and view the premises as such property is seldom offered for sale. ALLEN DENNY.
Mt. Airy, N. C. July 22, 1852. 15*3w

$50 REWARD

WILL be paid for the apprehension and confinement of
PICKET L. CHANCE,
Of Richmond county, N. C., in any Jail so that he may be brought to justice. He weighs from 120 to 130 lbs., about five feet seven inches high, dark hair—it is said that he sometimes changes its color by hair dye—has a small naked spot upon the back of his head, which may be detected by close examination; his eyes dark blue, as well as recollected. He has a down guilty look, and when a person looks at him is apt to turn his face off; has light or very little beard, fair skin, about 22 years of age, rather stoop-shouldered. Said chance has been for some time engaged in connection with one William M. Duty (who is now confined in the Jail at Winston, Forsyth county, N. C.) in stealing cotton, horses, and passing counterfeit money, &c. An additional reward of Fifteen Dollars is also offered by the Sheriff of Forsyth county.
JOSEPH HINES,
G. D. TYSON,
THOS. ROPER,
J. A. BALDWIN,
J. J. BENNETT,
R. BOWDON,
and others.
Covington, Richmond Co., N. C.,

ZEVELY'S HOTEL,
SALEM, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having lately completed extensive additions to his house, takes this method of informing his friends, and the travelling community generally, that he is now prepared to accommodate them in a superior style. The entire house, bedding, and furniture of every description is new and clean, and no pains will be spared to make his guests comfortable in every respect.

All the stages stop at this House.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Salem, July 24, 1852. 11-1mpd

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have now opened their NEW GOODS, lately received from the North, comprising a general assortment, viz:

Groceries.

11 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and N. O. Sugar,
20 bbls. Crushed and Refined "
80 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
100 kegs Wrought Nails and Spikes,

Madeira, Port, Pale Sherry, Claret, Champaign, Lisbon, and Malaga Wine; Channaign Cider; pure French Brandy; Jamaica Rum, and Holland Gin. Good Hyson and Black Tea, Lemon Syrup, Preserved Ginger, Pepper, Ginger, fancy and brown Soaps, Saleratus, S. C. Soda, Starch, Powder, Shot, and Lead. Sperm and Adamantine Candles, Indigo, Madder, Logwood, Copperas, Epsom Salts, Brimstone, Trippe's Antipyric, Alum, Spices, Essences, Oils, &c. In fact, almost every article in the Grocery line.

Crockery, Glass and China.

The largest and best assortment ever offered in this market. A good assortment of Britania Ware.

—ALSO—

A full assortment of House and Kitchen Furnishing Goods, fine Table Cutlery, Table Linen, Toweling, Linen and Cotton Sheetings, with a variety of new and useful articles. There is scarcely an article in this line not to be found in our Store.

—LIKEWISE—

A large stock of Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy Goods.

Our object is to offer to our customers Goods in variety and quantity to suit all orders; and we trust we shall be able to meet the wants of all who may call upon us, either at retail or wholesale.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

July 20, 1852. 10tf

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
F. & Centre Plank Road Co.

☞ The annual meeting of this Company will take place in Fayetteville on Thursday the 12th day of August next.

The Stockholders, and the friends of the work in Richmond, Anson, Stanly and Montgomery counties, and elsewhere are respectfully invited to attend and assist in devising ways to complete this important work.

JNO. A. WILLIAMS, Pres't.

July 17, 1852. 10-4t

HERRINGS.

50 BBLS. HERRINGS,
25 " Prime Pork,
For sale by T. S. LUTTERLOH & CO.

July 21, 1852. 10tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

300 CORDS LINE WOOD, to be delivered on my Wharf during the next 6 months.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

July 22, 1852. 10tf

Buggy and Carriage Materials.

JUST received a fresh supply of Springs, Axles, Oil Cloth, and various descriptions of Carriage and Buggy Materials. For sale by

COOK & JOHNSON.

July 26, 1852. 11-3w

POTASH.

1000 LBS. FRESH. For sale by
COOK & JOHNSON.

July 26, 1852. 11-3w

Received on Consignment.

A NO. 2 article, 20 BBLS. WHISKEY.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

May 4, 1852. 88tf

WESTERN BACON.

10 BBLS. Received and for sale by
T. S. LUTTERLOH & CO.

July 21, 1852. 10tf

$300 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th of last month, my negro man LINN. He is about twenty-one or twenty-two years of age, five feet and upwards high, and about thirty years of age. Neither marks recollected, except his front upper teeth, by close observation, is a small opening or gap between them. The above reward will be paid for delivering to me at home, or confinement in any jail county jail, so that I get him.

F. JERNIGAN.

July 17, 1852. 11tf

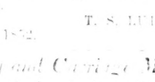
Prof. Morgan's Female Seminary.

THIS Sch. year will open on the 1st of September, a term of 10 months. The whole expense and for the highest class in the College course is $120 a year. The ornamental branches are at equally moderate prices.

The Examination developed to a very high degree the advantages of the plan which Prof. Morgan has long practised in the training of youth. It was manifest to every observer that the young ladies of the graduating class were of a high order of mind well instructed. Their polish of manner and evident thoroughness in the various studies, their command of language and freedom in composition, and the evident skill and taste in the ornamental branches, could not but be the result of a well devised system, rigidly pursued and successfully applied.

{ Rev. A. BAKER.
Examiners, { Rev. D. A. PENICK.
{ Rev. P. T. PENICK.

Salisbury, July 18'52. 11-6tpd



The Steamer Fanny Lutterloh

will in future leave Fayetteville on Tuesday and Friday mornings, at 6 o'clock, and Wilmington Wednesdays and Saturdays at 12 o'clock, and run regularly, carrying freight and passengers with despatch.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

July 22, 1852. 8tf

REMOVAL.

SAML J. HINSDALE,
Chemist and Druggist,

HAS the pleasure of informing his customers and the public, that he has removed from his Old Stand to the next corner above, (generally known as the "Blake corner.")

Having fitted up his Store with every convenience for conducting business, both wholesale and retail, to the best advantage, he solicits a continuance of the kind favor he has enjoyed, with the assurance that no effort on his part shall be wanting to merit it.

His Stock comprises a full assortment of articles in this line of business, all of the best quality: Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, choice Teas, Seed, Glass, Putty, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Snuffs, Rotash, &c.

The utmost care given to the preparation of Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes.

July 12, 1852. 6tf

FOR SALE.

A NEW 2 Horse Wagon.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

July 14. 7-tf

NOTICE.
Money Wanted!

☞ The subscriber respectfully requests his customers who are indebted to him, by note or account, to settle during the present month.

He wishes to go North very shortly, and of course WANTS MONEY, and begs his customers to attend to the above request as early as convenient.

S. J. HINSDALE.

July 10, 1852. 6tf

JUST RECEIVED.

NOS. 10 and 11 plough skeletons, (irons complete.) Nos. 10 and 6 points.
Another lot of our Straw Cutters.

J. & T. WADDILL.

July 12, 1852. 7-tf

Union Agricultural Warehouse & Seed Store,
No. 23 Fulton Street, New York.

☞ The undersigned solicit the attention of all purchasers of Implements for the Farm or Plantation to their assortment, which includes many of the most recent improvements in the leading articles in their line, all of which they will sell at prices to insure satisfaction to the buyer, ESPECIALLY Railway Endless Chain Powers, for one or two horses, of the Wheeler Patent, so often awarded the first premium at the State and County Fairs, where they have been exhibited. Railway Powers, warranted. Warren & Trimble's Iron Sweep Powers, Taplin's Circular Power, Plows, Harrows, Fan Mills, Straw Cutters, Portable Burr Stone Mills, Wagons, Carts, &c. &c. Field and Garden Seeds of RELIABLE QUALITY. Fertilisers, Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Our descriptive Catalogue illustrated with cuts, will be sent gratis when two to four Post Office Stamps are remitted, according to the distance.

RALPH & CO.

July 1852. 6-3m

FOR SALE.

5000 LBS. superior N. C. BACON.
D. & W. McLAURIN.

July 12, 1852. 6-1m

Life of Gen. Scott,

JUST received. Also, Grace Aguilar's Days of Bruce; Wide, Wide World; Dream Life; Buchanan on the Culture of the Grape; Harper's Magazine, 4 vols. bound; Romanism at Home, &c. For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

July 7.

J. S. BANKS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

June 22, 1852. 3tf

BROTHERS LINE.

☞ The new Steamer "DOUGLASS" having been added to this Line, and now having two light draft Steamers and four Tow Boats, all in good order, the Proprietors are prepared to transport Freight to Fayetteville and the intermediate landings, with as quick despatch as any other Line.

J. S. BANKS, Agent.

Wilmington, June 22, 1852. 3tf

LAND FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE tract of Land is offered for sale containing 220 acres, lying 24 miles west of Fayetteville, near the F. & W. Plank Road, adjoining Mrs. Nott and others, with a good dwelling and other necessary out houses, well watered and healthy situation. Apply soon to D. or M. Cuthie in Fayetteville, or to JAS. R. McDUFFIE on the premises, for 2 miles.

June 26, 1852. 3tf

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have entered into copartnership, under the name and style of

Lawrence & Troy.

For the purpose of conducting a general Mercantile and Barber business. We have taken the Store No. 10 GREEN STREET, formerly occupied by Messrs. John Hooke & Son.

GEO. W. LAWRENCE.
JOHN R. TROY, Jr.

Oct. 22, 1851. 23tf

THE WARSAW STAGE will leave Fayetteville daily, at half past four o'clock, A. M., commencing the 1st day of July.

McKINNON & McNEILL.

DISSOLUTION.

☞ The firm of Arey, Shemwell & Co., heretofore existing, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All demands against said firm will be paid by P. Shemwell, at the old stand; and all persons indebted to the late firm will please make immediate payment to P. Shemwell, who alone is duly authorised to settle the same.

S. S. AREY.
P. SHEMWELL.
JAS. R. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, June 29, 1852. 3tf

☞ P. Shemwell will continue the Dry Goods business at the old stand of Arey, Shemwell & Co., where he will be pleased to see all who will favor him with a call. Thankful for past favors from the public, he hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain a share of public patronage.

P. SHEMWELL.

Spring Goods----1852.
JAMES KYLE
IS NOW RECEIVING ABOUT
250 Packages of DRY GOODS,

All of which being purchased for CASH, will be offered at very reduced prices for cash, or on time to punctual customers, either by wholesale or retail.

☞ Bolting Cloths from No. 1 to 10, of the best that is manufactured.

March 22, 1852. 75tf

HOTEL.

THE subscriber having purchased the Hotel situated on the South-East corner of Court House Square, and lately known as Stuart's Hotel, would inform the public that he is now ready to accommodate boarders by the day, week or month. Having made considerable outlay in furnishing and refitting the Establishment, he hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all who patronize him. His Table shall be furnished with the best the market affords, his Bar with the best of Liquors, and his Stable with a plenty of good provender and faithful Ostlers.

J. A. GILCHRIST.

June 26, 1852. 3-tf

Shoes for Sale at Cost.

THE subscriber will sell 500 pair of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Shoes, Gaiters, and Slippers at cost. Call while the assortment is good.

W. S. LATTA.

June 14, 1852. 99tf

Hay Mount Residence to Rent.

The House formerly occupied by I. Hawley, opposite J. G. Cook, till Jan'y 1st. Apply to
H. G. HALL, or
HALL & SACKETT.

June 14, 1852. 99tf

COTTON YARNS for sale by the bale, at Factory prices, by
STARR & WILLIAMS.

March 10, 1852. 72tf

TOBACCO.

WE have a lot of *prime* common Tobacco, which we will sell by the box very cheap.

J. & T. WADDILL.

May 26, 1852. 94-tf

TOBACCO.

THE subscriber continues to receive and sell, on manufacturers' account, all grades of manufactured Tobacco.

J. UTLEY.

May 31, 1852. 95tf

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

WE have our Steam Saw Mill in successful operation, 8 miles from Fayetteville, near the Raleigh Stage Road, and are prepared to execute orders in our line. As we run two *Rotary* or *Circular Saws*, we can fill bills at the shortest notice. We can furnish Pine, Poplar and Juniper LUMBER, and of almost any length. Our Lumber, for truthfulness of line and smoothness of face, shall be equal to any ever delivered in market.

JONES & BARBEE.

March 30, 1852. 78tf

A CARD.

THE return of low water renders it necessary that the Steamer Chatham should be employed as a tow boat. She will not therefore run as heretofore, on any regular days, until further notice.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Ag't
Cape Fear S. B. Co.

May 12, 1852. 90-tf

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving from N. York, a large and general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Among which are:

Coffee, Sugar, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, Nails, Window Glass, Swedes and English Iron, Sack and Alum Salt, Imperial and Black Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, Bar and Fancy Soap.

Together with a great variety of other articles, to which they invite the attention of the public and which they are determined to sell as low for Cash, or on time to those who pay promptly, as any house in the Southern country.

Produce of all kinds, at the highest market prices, taken in exchange for Goods.

McLEAN & JONES.

Summerville, N. C., Dec. 8, 1851. 47tf

FOR THE NORTHERN CITIES
BY THE
SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAIL ROAD.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Company have completed their new bridge across Roanoke River at Weldon, and are now prepared to transport passengers and freight from Weldon to Portsmouth and Norfolk, and the Northern cities promptly as heretofore.

The Cars leave Weldon daily at 3½ o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Portsmouth by 7 o'clock, P. M., in time to connect with one of the Chesapeake Bay Steamers, HERALD, GEORGIA, or NORTH CAROLINA, for Baltimore, and arrive at Baltimore early next morning, in time to connect with the morning train that leaves for Philadelphia and New York.

By this route the shortest and most favorable route, Passengers leaving Wilmington in the morning, will arrive early the next morning in Baltimore, or Dutch New York the same evening, without loss of steam, and with but one change of persons and baggage between Weldon and Baltimore. Passengers by this route have the choice of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, or the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, to Weldon. Leaving Wilmington at 6 o'clock, A. M., and arriving at Weldon at 3½ o'clock, P. M., thus giving the traveller an opportunity for his refreshment while the baggage is being transferred.

The Steamers also stop at Old POINT COMFORT, for Passengers to take the Cars for Petersburg, Richmond and Intermediate Stations.

Passengers leave Portsmouth at 6 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Old Point in time to connect with the Steamer for Baltimore.

Leaving Portsmouth at 6 o'clock, P. M., and arriving at Old Point in time to connect with the Steamer for Baltimore.

An arrangement has been entered into by the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad at Charlotte, by which the same Through Ticket issued at Charlotte will leave it optionary with the traveller to take either route at Weldon.

Another train leaves Weldon every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, for Portsmouth, Norfolk, and OLD POINT COMFORT. Passengers by either train for Old Point will arrive in time for the same evening. THROUGH TICKETS to Baltimore can be had of the Agent at Weldon.

J. N. PETTERSON, Agent.

Office Seaboard & R. R. Co.,
Weldon, N. C., May 28th, 1852. 96-3m

Plants in Bloom.

I HAVE a large variety of new VERBENAS, of all colors—pure white, deep crimson, striped, &c.; thirty varieties of the ROSE, bloomin'. Persons wishing to make selections are invited to call and see them. They will be ready for delivery in the course of the summer and fall.

Many curious and beautiful plants are constantly coming into bloom.

C. LUTTERLOH, Rowan Street.

P. S. Persons wishing Strawberries in any quantity should give notice the day before they are wanted.

On the grounds, 20 cts. per quart.
When sent out, 25 " "

May 17. 91-tf

STRAW CUTTERS.

A LOT just received, and we intend for the accommodation of our customers to keep them constantly on hand.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 10, 1852. 98-tf

That POLISH! how it Shines!
10,000 Boxes sold within the last nine months!

A. J. WOODWARD returns his thanks to the public for the unprecedented encouragement he has met with in the manufacture and sale of his celebrated POLISH, and at the same time wishes it understood that he always keeps a supply on hand for wholesale or retail.

Experience has proved that this Polish is unsurpassed for quickness in putting a gloss on boots and shoes, and also in preserving the leather.

Persons wishing to oil their boots can use this Polish with equal success immediately afterwards; the leather should be rubbed as soon as the Polish is applied, before it dries.

This Polish can be found at the store under the Carolinian Printing Office.

Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1852. 67-6m

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof Store, with his Wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.

He begs to refer to the following gentlemen: R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley and Thos. H. Wright, Esqs.

MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.

Sept. 12, 1851. 21-Y

WANTED,

20,000 BARRELS of TURPENTINE, for Distillery at the Plank Road Bridge on Big Rockfish. The best market price will be paid. For further information, inquire of John W. Murphy, at the Bridge, or of A. A. McKethan, Fayetteville.

Dec. 18, 1851. 49tf

MRS. WALTON,
Mantua-Maker and Milliner,

Has just received

a new and beautiful assortment of Spring and Summer **BONNETS,** and expects to receive them monthly as long as the season lasts; and will sell them as cheap, if not cheaper, than any in the market. She expects daily a new and beautiful assortment of Dress Trimmings, Black Lace Shawls, Scarfs and Mantillas. Also Dress and Sacque Patterns of the latest style.

☞ Orders from the country promptly attended to, and country customers may always be sure of getting the latest style of articles or patterns.

March 30, 1852. 78tf

STAGE leaves WARSAW daily on the arrival of the cars, say 10 o'clock a. m., and arrives in Fayetteville at 9 p. m.

McKINNON & McNEILL.

April 12, 1852. 81tf

Wilmington and Goldsborough papers copy until forbid.

HARMAN'S HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having taken the large Hotel, formerly known as the Planter's Hotel, situated at the foot of Hay Mount, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C., respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is now engaged in refitting the building, which is supplied with entire new Furniture, and is prepared to accommodate the travelling public.—Having had some experience in the business in the town of Pittsborough, N. C., he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their company. His rooms are large and airy.

He has large and convenient Stables, and a good and faithful Ostler.

JOHN HARMAN.

Feb'y 17, 1852. 60tf

SPRING STOCK.

THE undersigned are now receiving their SPRING STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
Hats, Caps, and Shoes,

All of which will be sold low to punctual customers as heretofore.

Merchants and others will do well to examine their Stock before making purchases. We will not be undersold.

HALL & SACKETT.

March 11, 1852. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

WE are now receiving a very large and well selected stock of SPRING GOODS, consisting of a full assortment of

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods,

Among which may be found the latest and most fashionable styles of Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESS GOODS.

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Ready-made Clothing, Hardware, Groceries, Drugs and Medicines, Saddlery, Crockery, and Glassware.

A large and well selected stock of Boots and Shoes, and Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gaiters, (very fine.)

SALT, IRON, MOLASSES and NAILS.

We intend selling as cheap as we can, and will be glad if our friends and the public would call and examine our stock.

J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN.

March 24, 1852. 76tf

Fayetteville Branch
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
J. M. White & Underhill,
Drapers, Tailors, and Wholesale and Retail Clothiers,

180 William Street, New York,
AND
Person street, next door to Bank of Cape Fear,)
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WE would beg leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that we have just received our supply of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which comprises a general assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Which will be found worthy the attention of purchasers. Our assortment consists in part of the following:

COATS.—Black and col'd cloth Dress, Frock and Sack Coats, all qualities; black and colored Cashmeret ditto; French and English Drap D'Ete ditto; Queen's-cloth and Alpaca ditto; Fancy Coats of mottled Crasse and Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Linen and Cotton Ginghams; Brown, buff and white Linens; white grass-cloth Sacks, &c. of all qualities.

PANTS.—Of black and col'd Cassimere; fancy single-mill'd ditto; French and English Drap D'Ete ditto; white and col'd Drill ditto; Kentucky Jeans ditto; India and French Nankeen ditto, &c.

VESTS.—Of black Satin, Bombazine, Alpaca, black and col'd Silks; white and col'd Marseilles ditto; brown and pabbled Linen, plain and fig'd; Nankeen, Buff, Grass-cloth, &c. All of which are offered for sale as low as can be bought in the New York market, at wholesale and retail.

In addition to the above, we shall keep on hand a general assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Cravats, Hosiery, &c. Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings.

The TAILORING DEPARTMENT will be continued as before, and all orders for fine Clothing will be executed in the most fashionable style.

A. C. HART, Agent.

April 8, 1852. 80tf

Fayetteville Hotel,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid Building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The Bedding and Furniture of all kinds is new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The Table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, Lodgers, and Travellers will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be furnished with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28-tf

COTTON YARNS.

WE are always prepared to furnish COTTON YARNS by the bale, at Factory prices.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 14, 1852. 82tf

ALL those indebted to the subscriber will find their accounts made out by calling at the Foundry which will please be settled as early as convenient.

H. G HALL.

March 6. 71

NEW BOOKS.

QUEECHY, by the author of the Wide, Wide World; Romanism at Home, by Kirwan; the Farmer's Dictionary, by D. P. Gardner, M. D.; the Wide, Wide World; &c., &c.

Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

May 22, 1852.

A. H. WHITFIELD,
Coach and Light Carriage Manufacturer,

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he still continues to carry on the above business in all its branches. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all and give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail in twelve months (with fair usage) either in workmanship or material, he will repair it without charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work before purchasing, as it cannot be surpassed for style, elegance, and durability. He is determined to sell low for cash or on short time.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and lowest possible prices.

Fayetteville, Feb. 2, 1852. 61tf

T. C. WORTH,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1852. 60tf

10,000 SPORTSMEN
WANTED.

The Subscriber has now one of the most extensive and best assorted stocks Double and Single SHOT GUNS, PISTOLS of the most superior quality,—Colt's Repeating and Allen's Revolving, of every quality,—Powder Flasks, Shot and Game Bags, Percussion Caps of English and French make. Also, the most complete assortment of Gun fixtures that has ever been offered in this section of country.

Also, Shot Guns, Rifles and Pistols made to order or repaired.

Rifles made to order, and warranted to shoot from one to five hundred yards.

Air Guns made to order at short notice.

To all of which the attention of Sportsmen and others is respectfully invited.

M. A. BAKER,
Sign of the Gun,
Hay street, nearly opposite the Marble Yard.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 6, 1851. 28tf

100,000 Acres Valuable
TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., Attorneys at Law.

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76tf

Fall Trade, 1852.
Petits, Harris & Daniell,
No. 23 NASSAU STREET,
NEAR THE POST OFFICE,
NEW YORK,

OFFER for CASH or approved CREDIT, a complete assortment of

Silk and Fancy Dry Goods,

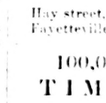
Now in Store and arriving by every Steamer, consisting in part of

DRESS GOODS, in every variety, TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS, fancy BONNET and CAP RIBBONS, an elegant assortment BLACK and FANCY SILKS, WHITE GOODS, every description LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES, MITTS, HOSIERY, CRAVATS, &c.

Merchants from the country are respectfully invited to examine our Stock.

July 13, 1852. 8-2mpd

MEDICAL NOTICE.



DR. THOS. C. HALL respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity. He may be consulted at the Office directly over the new Drug Store of Sam'l J. Hinsdale, South West corner of Market Square.

July 29, 1852. 13*tf

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

I WILL sell at private sale, the plantation I purchased from Daniel Hackney, in the county of Chatham, known as the St. Lawrence old place, immediately on the road leading from Pittsborough to Ashborough, twelve miles from Pittsborough. The situation is healthy, and the farm considered one of the best for grain in the county. The buildings are good, and in good repair, and the farm is in good condition. The farm contains near Eight Hundred Acres. I will sell it on liberal terms, if the payments are properly secured, and give possession of the farm as the present growing crops are taken off, and of the buildings and premises in the Fall. Any person wishing to purchase this farm, can examine it for themselves, and consult me personally or otherwise as to terms.

ISAAC H. FOUST.

Reed Creek P. O., Randolph Co., } 95*tf
May, 1852. }

JNO. M. ROSE,
Fayetteville, No. Ca.,

WILL receive orders for "Page's" Circular Saw Steam Mills, or for the Mills separate from the Engine, to be propelled by other power—manufactured in Baltimore—the most popular and best Mills now in use.

—ALSO—

As Agent for another establishment, will receive orders for Steam Engines of all sizes and for all purposes—the complete cut and wrought Iron work, for up and down Saw Mills:—Grist Mills complete, including French Burr Stones, frame Hopper, Spindles, &c.;—in fact, every thing manufactured in the most extensive Machine Shops.

Fayetteville, May 19, 1852. 92-*tf

HALL & BOLINGER offer for cash the following Castings:

1 set 35 inch Hotchkiss Wheels, $30.
1 Saw Mill Crank and Gudgeon, $20.
1 best cast steel Saws, $5 50.
Rag Irons, 4, 4½, 5, 5½ feet, at 5c. per lb.

The above Castings are warranted to perform well, and are made of the best iron.

Also, Racks and Rollers for Saw Mills, Self-Setters for ditto, Cast iron Rag Wheels for do. Bolts of every description, Grates for burning saw dust in Steam Mills, Mill Spindles, Mill Gearing, Corn Shellers, Fire Backs, Iron ornamental Fences of different patterns, Pulleys, Hangers, and Shafting Castings for Cotton Factories.

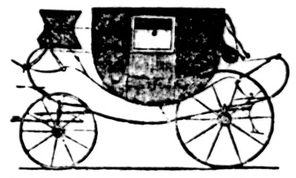
March 6, 1852. 71*tf

Livery Stable Business.

THE subscriber intends carrying on the above busines as usual. Having added considerable Stock, he will be able to accommodate the public. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance.

J. W. POWERS.

Jan'y 20, 1852. 58tf



Only Burnt out in Part.

A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the remains of his old stand, opposite Liberty Point. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

Having kept the greater portion of his Timbers at a distance from the manufactory, he has on hand a large and well selected lot of thoroughly seasoned Timber, of every description used in his business, which enables him to retain all his principal workmen. He is therefore now prepared to do any work in his line in the very best style, and on the most favorable terms—as low as any work of the same quality in N. C.

He has on hand, completely finished,
8 Barouches, for 1 or 2 horses;
6 Rockaways, and 13 Buggies.
Also, nearly finished,
10 Carriages for 2 horses;
20 Barouches for 1 and 2 horses;
12 Rockaways, and 30 Buggies;

All of which are of the most approved plan and finish, and will compare with any work in the U. States for neatness and durability.

Having been engaged in the above business for the past 20 years, his work is well known, and he refers to old customers for proof of its durability.

☞ ALL work warranted for 12 months, and repaired free of charge should it fail by bad workmanship or material, within that time.

☞ REPAIRING executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Jan'y 26, 1852. 59

TEACHER WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN qualified to teach the English, Latin and Greek languages, will find a situation with a liberal salary, on application to John C. Smith and Brothers, 20 miles North of Fayetteville, or by letter addressed to Fayetteville.

July 29, 1852. 13*4t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will sell his Land in Cumberland County containing about 60 acres lying on McDuffie's Creek and within a short distance of the Centre Pland Road and convenient to a turpentine distillery. The land being almost entirely Woodland is of a superior quality, adapted to the culture of corn, cotton &c., and being well timbered might be made profitable for turpentine.

Any person wishing to purchase a good piece of Land can apply to John McCall on Rockfish who will show the Land and give all information desired respecting the same. The titles are indisputably good.

In regard to the quality and locality of the Land, any person may inquire of David G. McDuffie and James M. McPherson, who are well acquainted with the land.

DUNCAN McCALL.

Near Laurel Hill, Richmond Co., } 13-3t
July 24, 1852. }

NEW GOODS,
SPRING, 1852.
W. & J. T. ANDREWS,
LITTLE'S MILLS, N. C.

ARE now receiving their Stock of SPRING GOODS, purchased for cash in the Northern markets, embracing a large and varied assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, and Gentlemen's Wear.

We respectfully request the attention of the ladies to our stock of supr. plain and rich fancy Silks; plain and fancy Barrages; supr. Barrage Delaines; Fancy Emb'd Jaconetts and Swiss Muslins; Lawns, of the newest styles, in great variety, and at all prices; supr. Fancy Chambray; English and French Ginghams; supr. Silk Tissues, of the richest patterns; supr. Cambric Handkerchiefs; a fine assortment of Silk and Kid Gloves, Lace Mitts and Fancy Goods.

In the gentlemen's department may be found, supr. French Cloths, bl'k and col'd; French Cassimeres, of the latest styles; supr. 6 x 4 bl'k Drap de'Ete, for Coats; bl'k and col'd Cashmerets; Plain and Fancy white Linen Drills; a handsome assortment of Vestings; a large and superior lot of ready-made Clothing, made in the best manner and most fashionable styles, for city trade. To this lot of goods, we would call especial attention.

ALSO—A full supply of other goods in the piece, of all grades and prices, for men and boys.

—ALSO—

A large lot of Saddlery, Hardware, Glass and Queensware, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Bonnets, comprising one of the most complete stocks of goods ever opened in this section of country, and which will be sold on the most pleasing terms; and while they earnestly solicit a call from all in want of cheap goods, they would also return their warmest thanks to their old friends for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them.

April 23, 1852. 85*tf

THE subscriber takes this method of informing those interested in machinery and improvements that he has taken down his old Foundry and built a new one. He has now a moulding floor of 1600 square feet, and is putting up a new Furnace and Crane, together with other machinery, which will enable him to make Castings of the largest description. He has connected in business with him, J. BOLINGER of Pennsylvania, a thorough millwright, which enables us to give complete drawings and specifications, together with the actual cost of all machinery usually made in an establishment of this kind.

H. G. HALL.

March 6, 1852. 71*tf

☞ The business of the concern will be conducted under the name and style of HALL & BOLINGER.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
BLADEN COUNTY.
In Equity—Spring Term, 1852.

James Bryan *vs.* John Bryan and others.

IT appearing to the Court, that John Pearson, William Pearson, and Eliza Pearson, three of the children of the late John S. Pearson, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, calling upon the said absent Defendants, John Pearson, William Pearson, and Eliza Pearson, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, county of Bladen, North Carolina, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said bill.

Witness, John C. Wooten, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office in Elizabethtown, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D. 1852.

Issued the 28th day of July 1852.

[13*6] JOHN C. WOOTEN, C. M. E.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE undersigned being desirous of [illegible] to the West, offers for sale his [illegible] tract of Land, lying in Robeson [illegible] miles from Laurel Hill, and one mile [illegible] stage road leading from Fayetteville [illegible] containing 700 Acres, on which [illegible] ble new Dwelling House, and [illegible] out-houses. There is sufficient [illegible] work eight or ten good hands, and [illegible] hundred acres of the most choice [illegible] land in the county. It is well watered [illegible] two wells of the best of water, with [illegible] springs convenient. Taking it all [illegible] is one of the most beautiful situations [illegible] country. It is also convenient to [illegible] mills, and never failing water [illegible]

Any person wishing to purchase [illegible] well to come soon and look at it [illegible] and judge for themselves. I am anxious [illegible] and will sell.

SIMEON McLEAN.

☞ The above land will be sold [illegible] lic sale, on the 20th of October, if not [illegible] of before that time, with all other property [illegible] articles usually offered at sales.

Cottage Grove, Rich'd, July 15.

Medical Department of Hampden Sidney College,
RICHMOND, VA.

THE Fifteenth Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday the 11th of October, and continue until the ensuing March.

R. L. Bohannan, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

L. W. Chamberlayne, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

S. Maupin, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Chas. Bell Gibson, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

Carter P. Johnson, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

David H. Tucker, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

A. E. Peticolas, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The study of Practical Anatomy can be prosecuted with the most ample facilities, and at inconsiderable expense.

Clinical Lectures are regularly given at the College Infirmary and Richmond Alms House.

The Infirmary, under the same roof with the College, and subject to the entire control of the Faculty, is at all times well supplied with Medical and Surgical cases, and furnishes unrivalled facilities for clinical instruction. Numerous Surgical Operations are performed in presence of the whole class; and the student being thus brought into the Wards, enjoys, under the immediate eye of the Professors, unusual opportunities of becoming familiar with the symptoms, and progress and treatment of disease.

EXPENSES.—Matriculation fee for the Professors' fees (aggregate) $105; Graduation fee $25. Total $130; Graduation fee $25.

The price of board, including fuel, lights, and servants' attendance is usually $3 per week.

The Catalogue, &c., containing full information concerning the Institution, will be forwarded to those applying for them. All letters of inquiries will be answered promptly.

S. MAUPIN, Sec'y.

July 13, 1852.

$25 REWARD.

RAN off from the subscriber, living at the foot of the Cumberland Mountains, near Sparta, Tennessee, my negro man ISAAC. He is 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 in